

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

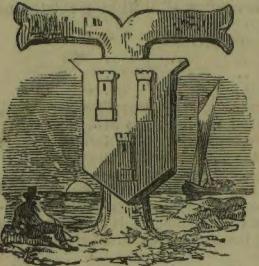


No. 294.—VOL. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

## INVASION.

 HE question of national defence, and the extent to which England ought to be prepared to meet a foreign invasion, is one of those uneasy topics that, always undecided, reappear every now and then with the effect of producing a certain amount of alarm and discomfort. "A mote it is to trouble the mind's eye." The landing of a French army on the sea coast is an event not very probable; but, as there have been invasions in times past, there is at least a possibility of it—quite enough to throw timid people into a state of mild terror, as they peruse some leading article proving how easily we could be subdued, and painting England lying "at the proud foot of a conqueror." The last great shock the public received on this subject was a rumour of a letter written by the Duke of Wellington, and addressed to a General Officer. But as nothing authentic can be learned as to the opinion of his Grace on our ability to resist an invader, the sensation has abated. Certain it is that Julius Caesar landed not far from where Walmer Castle stands, not without some difficulty. And the Danes and Saxons landed everywhere, at many times, for some centuries; and last of all came the Normans, the results of whose invasion were durable and important enough. But from that time the tide has turned; we have always been the invaders not only of France, but of a good portion of the world. Paris has been several times in our possession; our Kings were crowned there; they held the land in fief; and for ages we had a remnant of territorial power there after the bulk of it had been wrested from us. Calais was a kind of Gallic Gibraltar, vexing the souls of Frenchmen till exasperation reached the fighting point, and we lost it. In later times, Dunkirk played a similar part; but Charles the Second, like the clever and unprincipled King he was, sold to France for a good round sum, what France would probably have taken by force. But, through all the troubles and dissensions of our worst days, when Charles the First, married to a French Princess, was at war with his people, and foreign aid might have saved his throne, it is singular that France never made any effectual attempt to land forces in England; we had then but a small navy; and the powerful Royalist party would have aided such an invasion. Spain, when the greatest power of the world, was just as unsuccessful in her attempts at invasion. The fate of the Armada is well known; and, in after ages, the combination of the two Crowns against us was just as ineffectual. Certainly, it seems to us the species of

terror that is expressed by some journals about the probability of invasion, is unfounded. If we examine the relative strength of nations now, we shall find that France and Spain are less powerful compared with what England is now, than they were two centuries ago. Spain has sunk to nothing; and, from being almost mistress of the world, has neither navy nor commerce. Take the state of France in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth; her army was then the largest in the world; her generals were the greatest Europe had ever seen; their names are still among the highest in military annals. Her navy was far superior to that of England; and, to crown all, the King who swayed all this machinery of power was cursed, like Napoleon, with insatiable ambition and lust of conquest. Had England then trembled, and cowered, and talked of building a circle of forts round her coasts, there might have been a reason for it. But consider what time has done for our progress, and where she has placed us in the rank of nations. From being a third-rate Power, England has risen to be the first; while Spain and Portugal have declined, and France remained stationary, or even retrograded, we have increased in all the elements of power, numbers, empire, wealth. Napoleon did not add to the real strength of France: in the revolution that preceded him, she was stripped of all her colonies. His wars, gigantic as were his successes, concluded with this result, that he left France with a smaller territory, less wealth, less population, and her fleet utterly destroyed. Algeria has not compensated for the losses of that era. France is still great; but, compared with England, neither greater nor more formidable than she was in the middle of the last century. We should not fear to say that she is less so. Facts, too, are daily proving that the peril of invasion has been much exaggerated. It is said that steam and railways have rendered our old bulwark, the ocean, useless to us. It is not the case: England is still like the jewel—

set in a silver sea,  
That serves it in the office of a wall.  
Against the envy of less happy lands.

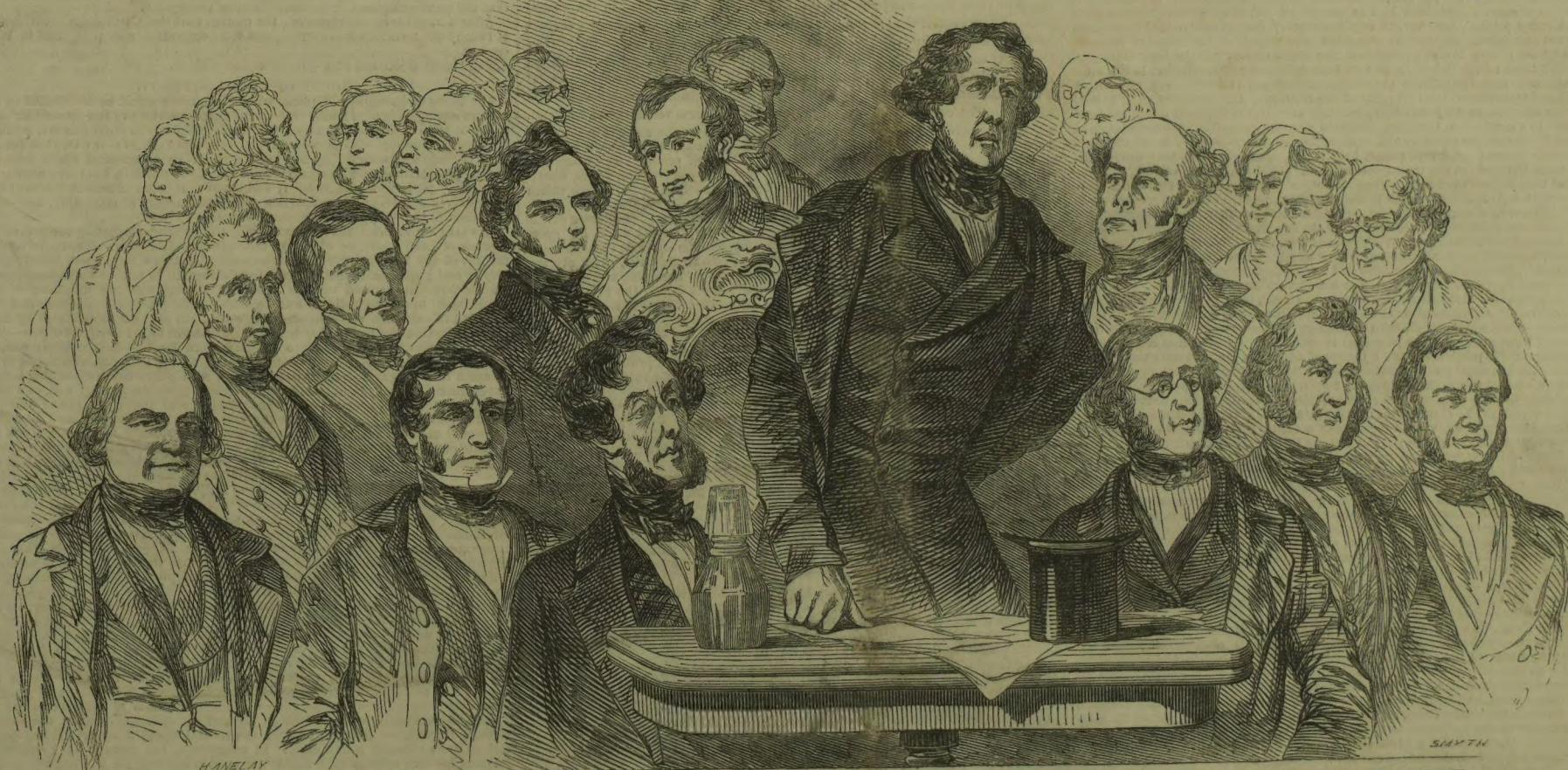
Steam and railways give our possible enemies no special advantage over us. We have both, and in greater proportions; our miles of railway are fourfold those of France; our steam-power even greater. It is said, there is only one ship of seven hundred tons in the whole commercial marine of France; and, from recent events, it does not seem that the peace has converted our neighbours into good seamen. France is a military nation; with her army we do not believe that, single-handed, we could compete; we cannot recruit from thirty-five millions of people, and no emergency would ever reconcile the English to the conscription. There is, therefore, across the Channel, an immense military force, great military skill, and abundant ardour, stimulated, doubtless, by much national hatred. But that force can only become formidable by landing here; while confined to its own territory, an army

of half a million of men can no more injure us than if they were in the Moon. The point is to make the ocean impassable; the Channel is our line of defence, and we firmly believe that, at the present moment, the French are less able to attempt to force it than ever, while we are better able to resist the most strenuous attempt that could be made. Allow a foreign army to land and we grant all the rest; but, it is the shipment and the landing that would be the impossibility. Why now, in profound peace, with all the assistance the State can give, the attempt to establish a line of steamers between Havre and New York is a complete failure. Four steam-frigates, built in the Royal dock-yards, have been given to the Company, but they have not made one average voyage; they have been constantly beaten by sailing vessels, have suffered all sorts of disasters, the last of which is the worst; the *Union*, after being out eight days, was forced to put back to Havre, nearly water-logged. In short, says a correspondent of a morning paper. "badly built, ill found, and worse managed, these French frigates have exhibited, in a lamentable manner, the worthless materials of which their steam navy is composed; and have most satisfactorily proved that the overwhelming superiority which we possessed before the use of steam has been in no degree impaired by its introduction, but exists in full force under the new system."

The same inference may be drawn from the frequent wrecks of French ships of war, within the last year; it has excited remark in the French press itself. We are better able to invade France than the French are to invade us; but there is this difference—we could not land any disciplined force that would not be overwhelmed by numbers; the attempt would be mere madness. On the other hand, a French army would find nothing but a mob to prevent its march to London; but then that army cannot be brought over. So luckily there is an impossibility on both sides, and circumstances govern both countries to wiser purpose than they seem able to do for themselves. To show how mutual the terror is, we may state that only on Monday last a deputation from Havre, consisting of the Mayor and the Presidents of the Civil Tribunal and the Tribunal of Commerce, arrived in Paris, to solicit that a bill may be presented respecting the fortifications on the coast, and the protection of the port against invasion! And the Havre people are right; for that port, and Toulon, and other French towns have been bombarded and injured more than once by British ships, within the present century, while our coast has never heard the sound of a French cannon. Which side of the Channel has most cause for apprehension?

## HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday last a public meeting of the members and friends of this Association was held, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in furtherance of the cause of sanitary reform. The meeting was well attended, and was somewhat remarkable for the number of ladies present. On the platform were, Earl Fortescue; Lord Ash-



DR. SOUTHWOOD SMITH. MR. SLANEY, M.P. MR. BOUVERIE. DR. GUY. MR. COCHRANE. LORD ASHLEY, M.P. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY. LORD EBRINGTON, M.P. MR. BAINES, M.P. MR. CARDWELL, M.P. MR. SHAFTE ADAMS, M.P.  
SKETCH FROM THE MEETING OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION, AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

ley, M.P.; Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; the Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P.; the Earl of Mulgrave; the Hon. E. P. Bouvier, M.P.; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. R. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. J. Parker, M.P.; Mr. Tufnell, M.P.; Sir T. Birch, M.P.; Mr. Suffield, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Mr. Baines, M.P.; the Hon. F. Byng; Mr. Adair, M.P.; Mr. Slaney, M.P.; General Turner, M.P.; Mr. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. W. Gibson Craig, M.P.; Mr. C. P. Grenfell, M.P.; C. W. Grenfell, Esq.; Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.; Dr. Guy; Dr. Aldis; F. L. Goldsmid, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Warren; the Rev. Mr. Lusignan; Mr. Alderman Salmons; Dr. Southwood Smith; Dr. Watson, of Liverpool; Mr. R. D. Granger, F.R.S.; the Rev. J. Clay; Mr. Aulbrook; Mr. Lindley; Mr. C. Cochran; and numerous other members of the Health of Towns, and other Associations for the Promotion of Sanitary Improvement.

The Marquis of Normanby took the chair.

Deputations also attended from Liverpool, Bradford, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, Halifax, Wolverhampton, Preston, Stafford, Plymouth, East Retford, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other large towns.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Lord John Russell, M.P., the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Morpeth, M.P., the Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to a report issued by the authorities of Sheffield, from which it appeared that in the West Riding alone the annual loss in "preventable" diseases was no less than £1,500,000; and the population being 1,100,000, the loss was at the rate of from seven to eight-and-twenty shillings per head. He would only add a few statistical facts, which he did not hesitate to consider as deserving the very serious consideration of friends of sanitary reform. The first was the vast difference in the health and mortality of towns as compared with the rural population. In the rural districts the deaths were as 1 in 55; in towns, as 1 in 38; the average in the two being 1 in 46. In Rutlandshire, to take a particular county, the average of human life was twice the duration of that in Manchester; and, from the latter place, regiments were twice recruited for once from the rural districts. (Hear, hear.) In the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, the average duration amongst the gentry was 47, tradesmen 25, artisans 22; and, amongst the lowest only 15. Here was, indeed, an enormous disproportion in the average of human life in the same district, the amount of which disproportion at least must be set down to causes which it was within their power to prevent (cheers), and, he was happy to say, there was a plentiful show of energy now. The supply of water, which was as necessary to health as the air they breathed, was destined to be as free and unrestricted. (Hear, hear.) After some further observations, his Lordship sat down, amidst loud applause.

Lord Ashley, who was received with general cheering, moved the first resolution. He said it was exceedingly gratifying to him to see so large and respectable an assemblage, both on the platform and in the room, because it showed how the interest in this mighty question was increasing, and afforded well-grounded hope of support for her Majesty's Government in the excellent course they had determined to pursue. (Cheers.) He would show his gratitude to the meeting for the kind reception it had given him, by making the shortest possible speech, not detaining his hearers for one moment longer than was absolutely necessary—and for this reason, that there were many speakers to be heard on the question, new labourers in the vineyard, men of rank and substance, who were giving the weight of their names, their talents, and their influence to this great and indispensable movement. (Hear, hear.) The resolution which had been placed in his hand would tell its own story. It was to the following effect:—

"That the vast amount of disease always prevailing, greatly augmented during the past and present years, and likely to be still further increased by the visitation of the cholera—and proved by successive Government Commissions, as well as by recent local investigations, to exist in every part of the empire, in connexion with causes admitting of removal—renders it imperative that sanitary legislation should be immediate, and as universal as the evils it seeks to remedy."

Dr. Guy seconded the resolution. He believed that in the present age no case

could be argued effectually without the use of figures, and, therefore, he would lay before them a few facts and figures illustrative of the state of the public health, merely premising that he based his calculations on an average the most moderate possible. He would take an average of human life below that of the registrar-general, and he would tell them the result of his observations. The system of registration had been in force about nine years, and in the healthiest

year the number of deaths in England and Wales above what he considered a

fair and moderate standard, say two in a hundred of the population, was 25,000.

For the return of the United Kingdom, allowing the same ratio, the number of deaths above a natural standard would be 43,000. (Hear, hear.) Take again an average of seven years, 1841 being the middle year, and testing the mortality by the same moderate standard, an excess of 30,000 would be found for England and Wales, and 51,000 for the United Kingdom. Now, it had been estimated that for every unnecessary death there were 28 cases of unnecessary sickness. Exception might be taken to that estimate as exaggerated, but take 20 cases of unnecessary sickness for each unnecessary death, and that would give in the healthiest year an amount of less than half a million, and on an average of seven years, an amount considerably exceeding one million cases of unnecessary sickness annually. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the metropolis, the annual waste of human life was 10,000, and the cases of unnecessary sickness 250,000. In his opinion these facts fully justified the first clause of the resolution. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the second, insisting on the imperative necessity of sanitary legislation, he would merely take the figures of the registrar-general. It appeared that, taking 116 districts of England and Wales, there occurred in the year ending September, 1843, 161,000 deaths; in 1844, 167,000; in 1845, 171,000; in 1846, 178,000; and in 1847, 210,000; being a difference between 1843 and 1847 of no less than 50,000 deaths. (Hear, hear.) They were beginning to hope that this fearful mortality was abating, the number of deaths for the last quarter being somewhat less than that of the corresponding quarter in 1846, but scarcely had they commenced their congratulations when the influenza made its appearance, and in the week before last took away 700 persons above the average. (Hear, hear.) Last week it had increased to 1400, being no less than double the usual mortality. He would merely add one fact from the recent Report of the Sanitary Commission, which ought to be in everybody's hands. From 1845, through 1846, down to the present year, what he would call our pet pestilence, typhus, had been increasing year by year, week by week, day by day. This, if figures would prove anything, was final as to the justice of the concluding portion of the resolution. One more remark upon the subject of cholera. He was extremely anxious not to create any unnecessary alarm on the subject, but it was right to state that some cases had been actually reported in the metropolis. (Hear, hear.) He was willing to put the most favourable construction on this report, to assume the possibility that the physicians might be mistaken—but what then? The whole past history of the present epidemic led to the conclusion that it was the precursor of cholera. How were we prepared to meet it? In fact, we were wholly unprepared to meet this frightful enemy. (Hear, hear.) The report of the Commission to which he had alluded pointed, however, to one consolatory fact, namely, that the disease was not contagious, so that no one need fear to attend his friend or relation. (Hear, hear.) But it also proved that the cholera track was the fever track, and the filth track; that it was to be found in the same spots, clinging to the same houses, and carrying off the same class of persons. (Hear.) This was amply borne out by evidence from all parts of the country. In corroboration of this he would state that at the preliminary meeting held on the previous day there were present two gentlemen, one from Sheffield and the other from Nottingham, who stated, in almost the same words, that in both towns cholera haunted the spots previously tainted by fever. (Hear, hear.) He must also add, that during the past week the spots in the metropolis which were notoriously unhealthy, had exhibited the greatest mortality. Thus, the west London district exhibited a mortality of 19 out of 40,000, while in the east there died 75 out of the same number. Hackney, a comparatively healthy district, lost 37, while St. George's-in-the-East lost 82. He would merely, in conclusion, make one observation with regard to fever. He had said that it was our pet pestilence, and certainly, if we loved it, we could not have taken more pains to keep it among us, to nourish and to extend it, than we had done. We had been told that wherever there was filth there would be found fever, and yet we had taken no more pains to remove the filth, than if it were an actual blessing. (Hear, hear.) Three quarters of a century since the prisons of this country were visited by the benevolent Howard, and he protested against their then condition in the same terms that they (the Health of Towns Association) now used in describing the condition of the houses of England. He pointed out the injustice of adding to the necessary punishment of crime the physical punishment of disease. The condition of the prisons was reformed, and what was then done for felons, was now, three quarters of a century later, obliged to be asked for the free labourers of this country. Was not this a mockery? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He said it was a shame to the Legislature that what three quarters of a century since was done for the prisoner was now withheld from the industrious labourer and artisan. (Hear, hear.) Was it not saying to the labouring man, "the only way in which you can get air and light and clean water, is to commit a crime and thus get into prison." (Hear, hear.) But better times he trusted were approaching. Benevolent men were applying sound commercial principles to the question, and would assuredly find that the more healthy the community the more economical would be its support. (Hear.) He had one thing more to say; every one who had attacked an existing abuse with vigour, had been charged with exaggeration. They had been charged with exaggeration, but he was not greatly offended at the charge. This was not a matter so much for the intellect as for the feelings, and where the feelings were concerned, exaggeration was at all times a more excusable error than indifference. (Hear, hear.) But people were somehow beginning to believe them; to believe that they were placed in bad circumstances for the security of their own lives. Let any man read the popular literature of the day, and he would see the authors bursting even into poetry on this all-absorbing topic. It was to be found in the fashionable novels of Disraeli, and in the everywhere popular works of Charles Dickens, and, what was better still, some were assisting the cause not only with their pens, but their purses. Some writers might, in their descriptions, evince the indifference of the artist. Not so Charles Dickens, who, not satisfied with writing on these matters, had helped the cause by contributing out of the hard-won earnings of his pen, the liberal sum of £10 to the Association. (Loud cheers.) Dr. Guy concluded by seconding the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bouvier, M.P., proposed the second resolution, viz.:—"That this meeting regards with lively satisfaction the earnest recommendation contained in the Speech from the throne—the expressed determination of her Majesty's advisers to renew the efforts made by Lord Lincoln and Lord Morpeth in former sessions of Parliament, and the practical steps taken by the Lord Chancellor in remodelling the Metropolis Sewers' Commissions."

Mr. Cardwell, M.P., seconded the resolution, and observed that, by giving to

the poor in large towns the means of practising cleanliness—which they could not in their present small and over-crowded dwellings—they would extend to them the means of cultivating domestic attachments, virtue, and religion.

Mr. Shafte Adair, M.P., proposed the third resolution, as follows:—

"That all past experience, and the nature of the case, enforce the necessity of combining in any sanitary measure an efficient local administration, responsible to the rate-payers, with the superintendence of a Government department, duly represented in Parliament."

Mr. Heywood, M.P., in seconding it, observed that in Manchester, there was a local Health of Towns Association, which had worked well; but, he must also add, that great advantage had been derived from the information collected by the Government Commission. Amongst the eminent names on that Commission, he must prominently mention Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Chadwick (loud cheers)—than whom there never were more able professors of the science of sanitary improvement. (Hear.)—Carried.

Lord Ebrington, M.P., moved, and Mr. Baines, M.P., seconded the fourth resolution, viz.:—

"That, although great exertions have been made by sanitary associations, ably seconded by the press, to arouse the public mind to a sense of the evils—physical, economical, and moral—which affect all classes, but especially the poorest, much ignorance and apathy still remain. And that this meeting, while it pledged itself to aid the Health of Towns Association in the efforts now making for their removal, would especially call upon the clergy and members of the medical profession to exert their powerful influence in furtherance of this great object."

On the motion of Mr. Slaney, M.P., seconded by Dr. Southwood Smith—The thanks of this meeting were respectfully tendered to the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, and his valuable services to the cause on all occasions."

The noble Marquis acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

Reform dinners were becoming daily occurrences in France, "to the great dismay of the Government" we are told. Rumour was busy on the subject, and averred that a warm altercation had taken place in the Council between M. Guizot and Duchatelet—the former reproaching the latter with mismanagement, proved by the progress of Radicalism; and the latter retorting on foreign—especially Swiss—affairs.

The *Moniteur* confirms the appointment of M. Piscatory as Ambassador of France to the Court of Spain.

The *Moniteur* publishes Royal ordinances appointing M. de Bacourt, the present Minister of France in the United States, Ambassador to the Court of the King of Sardinia and Minister Plenipotentiary to that of the Archduchess of Parma, in the room of Count Mortier; the Duke de Gluck-berg, Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Queen of Portugal, in the room of Baron Burignot de Varennes, who is transferred in the same capacity to Denmark; M. Pegeot, Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America; and the Duke de Bassano, Secretary of Embassy in Brussels, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Duchy of Hesse.

##### PORUGAL.

The elections throughout the country having terminated in favour of Costa Cabral's party, his accession to power may now be looked for within the next six weeks, as the election of deputies was to take place on the 12th inst., and the Cortes to assemble on the 2nd of January. The following are said to be the *dramatis personae* of his intended Administration:—President of the Council, Duke of Saldanha; Home Department, Costa Cabral himself; Justice, Silva Cabral; War, Duke of Terceira; Finance, Count Tojal; Marine, Falcão; Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Fronteira.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government strenuously continues its efforts to centralise and settle the affairs of the Protestant Church, and to give it uniformity and unity. A supreme Consistory is to take place at Berlin, composed of all the provincial Consistories. M. de Goetze, who is well known by his strict religious orthodoxy, has been nominated President of this supreme authority of the ecclesiastical administration of Prussia.

##### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Governor of Cracow has published the following decree:—"His Majesty the Emperor has thought right to ordain, by resolution of 21st Nov. 1847, that courts-martial shall try all persons guilty of high treason in the following specified cases:—1st, Those who shall excite others to revolt or insurrection, with high treason in view, although without success. 2nd, Those who shall resist with an object of high treason the armed force. 3rd, Those who being armed shall join a crowd, and not obey the authorities who may enjoin them to withdraw, or who, during a revolt, are seized with arms in their hands.

Fourteen Jesuits have recently arrived at Vienna from Switzerland, and have been presented by the Imperial Councillor, M. Hurter, to the Chancellor of State. It is very probable they will be permitted to remain there.

##### SWEDEN.

In a Council of State of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, held on the 28th ult., the King ratified the treaty of commerce and navigation between China and those two kingdoms. The treaty was signed at Canton the 20th March last, by M. Lilienvall, Councillor of Commerce, on behalf of Sweden and Norway, and by the Imperial Commissioner Ki-Yng, on the part of China.

##### MALTA.

Letters of the 4th instant announce the arrival there of the Earl and Countess Dalhousie and suite on board the *Sidon* frigate. His Lordship subsequently continued his route to Alexandria.

##### THE RIVER PLATE.

Monte Video is still invested by General Rosas, and the inhabitants cannot proceed in safety three miles beyond that city. A great deal of firing occurs night and day, especially in the vicinity of the Mount, where Rosas some time since demolished a serviceable lighthouse. The shots, however, have not any very fatal effect.

The French continue their embargo at Buenos Ayres against external approach, but the domestic traffic between that place and Monte Video remains unmolested, and small craft, well laden, are constantly passing from one city to the other.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Book Racing Calendar for 1847—or rather, the volume of the work which treats of races past—was published the latter end of last week. In the present instance, however, it is not confined, as heretofore, merely to the returns of sport for the season, but furnishes its readers with a list of all the foals of the year,—that is, of course, of all the thorough-bred foals,—a goodly company, amounting, in the whole, to 877, namely, 442 colts and 435 fillies. On many accounts this is a very interesting document. In the first place, as furnishing a highly characteristic comment on the nature and principle of the rural resources of England. She stands unrivalled in the breed of her horses, and for these she is indebted to a spirit which induces producers to lavish great care and large means upon an article, that it is not even assumed, will pay the cost of production. There are, indeed, a few establishments in existence for breeding and training young bloodstock, with a view to sale, but nine-tenths of our thorough-bred horses are raised for the purposes of sport.

It cannot be denied, that to the turf we owe the surpassing excellence of the horse in this country; and that we are indebted to the national taste for sport for the existence of the turf, we gather very demonstratively from the document of which we are now speaking. From the data given in this list, who are the great producers of the costly and valuable commodity? The noblemen and gentlemen who patronise the first of our national sports . . . the Fitzwilliams, Exters, Richmonds, Spencers, Chesterfields, Johnstones, Herberts, Heathcotes, Mostyns, and others of their class, who adopt the course as a recreation. It may be said, that Mr. Tattersall, and Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Allen, and Sir Tatton Sykes, are large breeders, though they are not on the turf—but no one will question the taste that has given them a turn for the stud. Sport, and not profit, was and is the mainspring which set and keeps the turf going—and the turf produced and perpetuates our noble race of coursers.

In the second place, this list indubitably proves that, of those connected with racing, it is least indebted for support to the parties who live by it, and right well too. You examine the catalogue, from the first item to the last, and, though you detect here and there the name of a member of the Ring, for one betting man as a producer of racing stock you find a score of country gentlemen, with their little Olympic broods—men that never won a sovereign on a race in their lives—and never desire it, so that they can only "pull through" a plate or a stake for the honour of the victory. . . . And, lastly—for it won't do to tire upon a scent—who, looking to the returns of the "Calendar," were the great winners of the season?—and who are likely to be the great winners of future seasons, should the system of sacrificing sport to speculation be persisted in? Not the breeders of the best animals—the best trained; but the owners of the worst animals—best managed.

The handicap will assuredly give as heavy a blow to the true interests of the turf, as did the fraternity of legs, in their especial generation. We say did; for the sun of their day sets fast toward the west. The season of '47 saw the commencement of their decline and fall; the end cannot be far off. Presently the promoters of handicaps will be taught that they are wrong—upon principle. The object of the turf is not to help idle and loose people to a favourable agent and opportunity; and when its legitimate patrons see their liberality abused, they will not be slow to testify their opinions; and so, as in all else, the bane will bring the antidote. Betting had become a public nuisance—in that capacity it exists no more. It is now a private grievance—in that relation it will not be tolerated very much longer.

##### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very trifling amount of business was transacted, at the following prices:—

4 to 1 agst The Switcher	10 to 1 agst St. Leger	15 to 1 agst Mayengoo (t)
6 to 1 — The Chanceller	15 to 1 — Daddy Longlegs, t	15 to 1 — Sir Arthur (t)
1000 to 30 agst Beverley	40 to 1 agst Roslyn	40 to 1 agst The Fowler

THURSDAY.—Nothing done.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE Bishop of EXETER presented the petition, complaining of religious destitution in the town of Devonport, of which he had given notice. The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. PATTISON asked if it was true, as reported, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the proposal that the Government should share with the Bank of England in the profits of the eight per cent. discount, lately fixed as the minimum, had come from the Directors?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered that the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank and the Government had frequently met, and they agreed to the condition attached to the rate of interest fixed.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on Monday next, he would move, provided the Irish Crime and Outrage Bill had then obtained the Royal assent, that the House should at its rising adjourn to Thursday, the 3rd of February.

To a question from Mr. SANDARS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it was not the intention of the Government

The Railways Bill was brought up and read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Sunderland, in the room of Mr. D. Barclay, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord G. BENTINCK presented petitions from the planters of Trinidad, Dominica, and other West India islands, complaining of great distress, and of breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Parliament; and praying that the admission of slave-grown sugar into Great Britain might be discontinued.

To a question put by Mr. C. ANSTEY, Sir W. SOMERVILLE stated that there was not any ecclesiastical patronage attached to the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

In reply to Major BLACKALL, Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that it was not the intention of the Government to resume the system of Public Works in Ireland.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in answer to Mr. URQUHART, stated that the Government had defended the actions in the cases of *Bacon v. Denman*, but he refused to say what the expenses of their defence were.

THE RAILWAYS BILL was read a third time and passed.

## PRIVILEGE.

Mr. WAKLEY brought under consideration the petition of electors of the West Division of Gloucester, complaining of the interference of Earl Fitzhardinge in the late election, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the charges made against the noble Earl.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion, on the ground that, if the charges were well-founded, the ordinary Courts of Law were the proper tribunals. Even were the charges substantiated, the House would have no power to deal with Lord Fitzhardinge.

Captain BERKELEY read a statement written by the Earl Fitzhardinge, denying the charges as trumped-up falsehoods.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY said he was prepared to prove that several of his troop of yeomanry had left in consequence of the coercion of the noble Earl, their landlord.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think that, on the presentation of a petition, the House was bound by its standing orders to institute an inquiry. If the matter of the petition could not be investigated by an election committee, there might be some reason for a motion such as that made, although on that point he would like to reserve his opinion. The proper tribunal, however, would be a Court of Law.

Sir G. GREY moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give time to consider if there were peculiar circumstances in this case of which the Law Courts could not take cognisance.

Sir R. PEEL coincided in this course, and the debate was consequently adjourned to Friday.

## ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HORSMAN called attention to the Act 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 77, providing for the enlargement of the incomes of the smaller bishops out of the surplus of the larger and wealthier sees. The hon. member moved resolutions to the effect:—That from the reports furnished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners themselves, it appears to this House that the provisions of the Act 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 77, so far as relates to episcopal incomes, has not been carried out according to the intentions of Parliament.

Mr. PLUMPTRE seconded the resolutions, and expressed his belief that the working of the Ecclesiastical Commission had been most unsatisfactory.

Sir G. GREY did not think the adoption of the resolutions would answer the object of the mover and seconder. To the two first resolutions he would, if pressed, move the previous question. The third resolution he would meet with a direct negative.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that it was obviously inconvenient that Bishops should continue to receive incomes above what was intended. But there were great difficulties in framing the Act of Parliament, and it had been carried into effect so far as Commissioners could do it. He did not see his way sufficiently clear to warrant him in making any alteration of the present system.

Mr. HEYWOOD suggested an amendment of the principal resolution, so that it would, in effect, declare that the provisions of the Act required the immediate consideration of the House.

Mr. HORSMAN professed his willingness to adopt this amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE objected even to the modified resolution.

The two first resolutions were then put, and the amendment of the previous question was carried.

On the third resolution, as modified, the House divided—

For the resolution	..	..	..	65
Against it	..	..	..	130
Majority against the resolution	..	..	..	—65

The three resolutions were thus negative.

Mr. PACE obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the time for holding the Epiphany Quarter Sessions.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CRIME AND OUTAGE (IRELAND) BILL was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL was read a first time.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Major BLACKALL gave notice that, on Friday, he would move that the House should not adjourn without taking into consideration the distress of Ireland.

THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time and passed.

## COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on rising to propose his own name as the first on the list of twenty-six Members to form the Committee on Commercial Distress, entered into a statement to prove that the names had been selected with the view to strict impartiality and the fair representation of every opinion upon the Currency, and for and against the Bank Act. There were Members of the late and present and future Governments, and he did not think the last could complain, for there were Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Disraeli. Other interests and opinions were duly considered; and he believed the Committee, as he proposed it, would be esteemed as fairly constituted.

Mr. DRUMMOND addressed some remarks to the House on the general question of the Currency.

Mr. B. OSBOURNE considered the Committee a mere pretext for shirking the question. He had himself voted for the Committee on a former day, led away by the plausible speech made by Sir R. Peel; but, when he calmly reasoned on the subject in the morning, he sincerely regretted that he had not voted for Lord George Bentinck's amendment. The Committee, as proposed, would give no satisfaction; if one was to be appointed, it would be much better to nominate twenty-six members who had expressed no opinion on the Bank Act, or who had read no book on political economy or currency.

Mr. NEWDEATE believed that the names proposed by Lord G. Bentinck, being those of men practically acquainted with the operation of the existing system, would, if anything, could, give the public confidence in the proposed inquiry; but, if the Committee were constituted as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, no one would regard it but as a blind to get rid of the question.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK said that in proposing to exclude Mr. Labouchere and other gentlemen from the Committee, nothing could be further from his thoughts than to cast on them the slightest reflection, or to use towards them the least dis-courtesy. The Committee was limited to 26, and he had no alternative but to exclude some in order to propose others. The fundamental vice of the Committee, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, that it contained eight members of the late or present Government, who were banded together as one man, and who would vote through thick and thin with their leaders, while those who were opposed to the Bank Charter Act were independent men, bound together by no party—no official tie. These eight placentmen would, therefore, entirely swamp the inquiry. But, taking another view, there were six Peelites and eleven strong Whigs on the list proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without including Mr. Hume; thus there would be seventeen Members of the Committee all of one way of thinking, and who would completely silence the remaining nine. The noble Lord proceeded to establish that the cotton manufacturers, Liverpool, Scotland, London, Ireland, and the Bank, were not duly represented on the proposed Committee, from which, moreover, all those who had opposed the passing of the Bank Charter Act had been carefully excluded. To constitute the Committee more fairly, as far as was practical, the noble Lord therefore proposed the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Ricardo, and Sir W. Clay, and the substitution of Mr. Haste, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Pattison.

Mr. WAKLEY believed the proper course would be for the House to rescind its resolution for a Committee altogether, for it was evident it was proposed as a mere evasion of the question.

Mr. HUME insisted that perfect free trade in banking was the only system; and, believing the inquiry altogether useless, he was determined not to serve on the Committee.

Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, Mr. J. B. SMITH, and Mr. FORBES made a few remarks.

The names of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Alderman Thompson, were agreed to without opposition.

Mr. HERRIES said he did not look for any good result from the Committee, but he would not decline to serve on it if the House desired him to do so.

Mr. FATTISON denounced the Committee as one in which the public would have no confidence. His name had been excluded because he was adverse to the Bank Act. He believed that, if he should live to see Sir R. Peel again in office, he would find that right hon. gentleman proposing, the first thing, to alter the Bank Act.

Divisions took place on retaining the names of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ricardo, and Sir W. Clay. They were all confirmed.

The other names, as proposed by the Government, were agreed to without division.

Mr. BROTHETON submitted a resolution that when any new business is brought on after twelve o'clock at night, if it be moved and seconded that the debate on such question be adjourned, Mr. Speaker shall immediately declare the debate adjourned without putting the question to the vote.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the motion, as one that would very materially alter the usage of the House, and that would frequently lead to the greatest inconvenience. It would not do to take away all discretion from the House.

Lord G. BENTINCK reminded Mr. BROTHETON of the song, applicable to his motion—

"The best of all ways,

"To steal a few hours from night, my boys."

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY suggested that members should be restricted to half an hour each in their speeches, and should not be allowed to make more than fifty quotations therein; that would save the time of the House very considerably.

The House divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	33
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	57
Majority against the motion	..	..	..	..	..	—24

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships went into Committee on the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill. After some discussion, in which no opposition was offered to the bill, it went through Committee, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## DISABILITIES OF THE JEWS.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole House, on the removal of the Civil and Political Disabilities affecting Her Majesty's Jewish subjects.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion, and an animated discussion followed, in which Mr. W. J. FOX, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, &c., spoke most ably in favour of the Government measure; and Lord ASHLEY, Mr. GOULBURN, &c., against it; and the debate was, at midnight, adjourned to Friday.

The House adjourned shortly afterwards.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The second session of the present Mayoralty was opened on Monday morning by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen Wilson, Musgrave, and Farncombe, Sheriffs Cubitt and Hill, the Under-Sheriffs, &c. &c. The calendar contained the names of 144 prisoners, viz., London, 18; Middlesex, 98; Kent, 5; and Surrey, 23. The Grand Jury having been selected, the Recorder delivered the charge, which presented nothing novel or interesting.

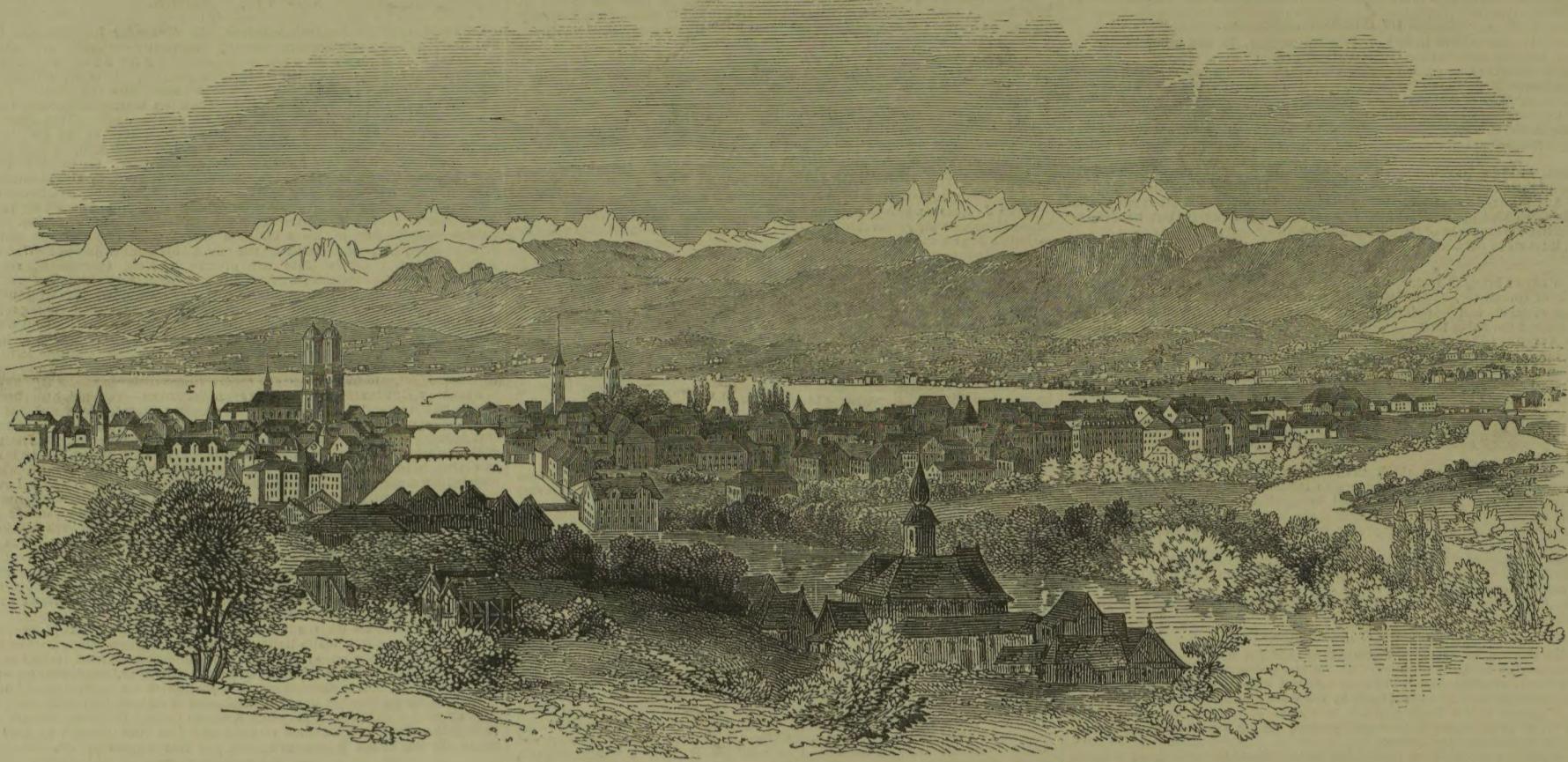
GAMBLING.—CURIOS CASE.—Charles Brewer, — Ralphs, and Andrew William Barr, were indicted (the two former surrendering in court) on Tuesday for having conspired to cheat and defraud a gentleman named Kerle of a large sum of money, by false play at cards. The evidence of Lewis, a confederate formerly, but now become "Queen's evidence," giving the particulars of the method adopted in catching "flats," is rather curious. He deposed that for sixteen or eighteen months he had known Barr. The others he had not known so long. Carter knew Barr from his (witness's) introduction. In July last, he, Barr, and Carter, went to Cremorne Gardens, for the purpose of "picking up flats." We, said the witness, were sharpers, and got persons to play at cards with us. We won by cheating. When we got to Cremorne, we separated, and it was arranged that whichever of the three "picked up" one were to bring him to London, and the others were to follow. I saw Barr accuse several persons before he did Mr. Kerle, but he did not keep to them, as their looks did not suit. I gave Barr a cigar on purpose for him to ask Kerle for a light. He watched them until they got aboard the steamer, and we came up in the same vessel. According to our arrangement, Barr took Kerle to Houthwaite's, and in ten minutes I and Carter followed, and we commenced playing for cigars and coffee. The landlord supplied us with the first pack of cards; but while, by a preconcerted plan, Barr and Carter drew off Kerle's attention, I substituted for them a "stacked" pack, which was arranged so as to give Kerle a good hand, upon which he would bet, but I dealt myself a card, by holding which till the last Kerle could not win. When Kerle took up his cards a bet was proposed, but so sure was he of winning that he refused to bet, saying he did not wish to rob us of our money. He did bet, but lost, of course. I received the stakes, and Barr paid his loss in cash notes. We then gave over playing, and agreed to meet next day. After Kerle was gone, we went to the Bear and Ragged Staff, and changed and divided the £20 note received from Kerle, besides his watch.—By the Court: I dealt him the ace, king, queen, and jack, the ten and nine of trumps, and good cards of other suits, but I kept back a king, by which I was safe to win.—Witness continuing: The expenditure was equally borne by all. Barr, Carter, and myself, received equal shares. At the time appointed, I was near the Tavistock Hotel, and Barr told Kerle that they would not go in, as they were busy cleaning the rooms. We went to the Bear and Ragged Staff, where Kerle paid the ten pounds for his watch. Barr produced cash notes, the ones I had returned to him. At seven o'clock we began to play at whist with a full pack of cards, and we allowed Mr. Kerle and Barr to win some trifling sums to reassure him. By the same process as before, I substituted the cards, and placed the stacked pack upon the table; at last betting commenced, and Kerle getting his allotted good hand, staked £200 to £100; of course he lost, and he paid a £50 note, leaving his watch again. After Kerle was gone, we went over the water, and got a person named Vicars to cash the note. [The witness then went on to detail the plot by which Kerle was got to Barr's house, and the artifice they used to get him to Greenwich was all arranged by Barr and witness. After the play at the Yacht was over, the accomplices went to the Bank of England, got Mr. Kerle's £100 note changed, and divided it, equally sharing the expenditure. Between this period of the matter and the time Barr and Kerle went to Iver, some letters passed between Lewis and Barr regarding Kerle's movements. Barr kept a sharp watch over him, and paid great attention to his pecuniary affairs. In one letter he said that Kerle would shortly come into upwards of four thousand pounds in cash, and he thought they would get it all from him. He said the business went on well, and he also made some suggestions as to the means of inducing Kerle to play further.]—In the month of September (Lewis continues) I went to Brewer's house by invitation, and there met Brewer and Ralphs, who commenced talking about Barr, and then he (Lewis) learned that Kerle had been victimised at the Gloucester Coffee-house, and at Iver, and it was intimated that some person had been to Mr. Kerle, and had informed him of the nature of the transaction. Mr. Sergeant Allen and Mr. Clarkson then addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners. The Judge summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. The prosecutor, through Mr. M. Chambers, recommended Ralphs to mercy. The Recorder said the case was an important one, and the Court would take time to consider its judgment.—On Wednesday, the Recorder, after some remarks on the aggravated circumstances of the case, said he should pass such a sentence as would prevent them having the benefit of the plunder they had effected. At the same time, there was some difference in the degree of guilt of the different persons, and he should mark it in their respective sentences, which were: Barr to be imprisoned fifteen months, fined £500, and to be further imprisoned until such fine should be paid; Brewer to be imprisoned one year, fined £500, and further imprisoned until such fine should be paid; and Ralphs to be imprisoned six months, fined £100, and further imprisoned until the fine should be paid.

On Wednesday the boy, William Alnutt, twelve years of age, who had been committed on the charge of the wilful murder of his grandfather, Samuel Nelme, by means of putting arsenic into sugar used by the deceased, was tried and found guilty. Sentence of death was recorded against the prisoner, the Judge intimating that the recommendation to mercy, given by the Jury, would be laid at the foot of the throne.

## POLICE.

## MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Lord William Vane Powlett, of 19, Curzon-street, Mayfair, was brought into Court on Monday, and charged with having stolen two embroidered slippers, value 12s., from the shop of Mr. Emanuel Stahl, bootmaker, Burlington-arcade. William Oakley, shopman, said, on Friday evening the prisoner came into his master's shop and asked to be fitted with a pair of Blucher boots. Witness tried on several pairs, but none would fit. He went up stairs into the wareroom, but could not find a pair that would do, and he came down and told the prisoner he had none that would suit, but he would take his measure and make a pair. The prisoner said he was in a hurry for the boots, and he requested witness again to go up stairs and see if he could not find a pair. Witness did as requested, but being unsuccessful, he came down again and took the prisoner's measure, and also his name and address. The next day the boots were sent to Curzon-street, and paid for. Shortly afterwards two embroidered slippers, one red and the other yellow, and both for the same foot, were missed from the window. The slippers were worth about 12s., and witness had seen them safe in the window when Lord Powlett was in the shop. Witness also recollects that he saw a red slipper in Lord Powlett's hand when he was coming down stairs from the wareroom. William Allen, shopman, proved Lord Powlett's having admitted, at his own mansion, that he had taken the slippers, and that his Lordship said, he would not have had the thing occur for £50. He said he took the slippers to ascertain which would fit him best, intending to call and take that pair which he might fit upon. Lord Powlett also said that Mr. Stahl was in the shop when he took the slippers. The foreman contradicted this, asserting that he was the only one present in the shop at the time. Witness received both slippers from the footman; they were the same that had been taken from the window of the shop. Inspector Tedman proved that he had been applied to by the witness Oakley, to take Lord Powlett into custody. Lord Powlett, in defence, said he took the slippers, but certainly with no intention of stealing them. He had offered to pay for them when the first application was made at his house. The foreman observed that it was rather singular for a nobleman to carry away slippers in his pocket.—Mr. Bingham said, it appears to him that, considering the prisoner had given his correct address, had paid for the articles he ordered, and above all, that two odd slippers could have been of no use to any one, the probability was there had been some oversight or misapprehension, rather than that a person of the station of the accused should have taken the slippers without any assignable motive. It was a question, however, to be decided by a jury if the prosecutor thought fit to proceed further.—The foreman said, his original impression of



PANORAMA OF ZURICH.

minority to dispute the competence of the Assembly, the central authority would be paralyzed, and the Confederation impracticable."

The Federal Council of War has published a report of the killed and wounded during the late war, from which it appears that the total numbers were, 88 killed, and 385 wounded, on the Government side. The loss on the side of the insurgents has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to be three or four times greater.

Sir Stratford Canning arrived on the morning of the 7th at Nenfchâtel, and immediately had an interview with M. de Sydow, the envoy of Prussia to the Confederation, and with General Pfuel, the Governor of the principality. Sir S. Canning left the same evening for Berne, where he arrived on the night of the 8th, and held a conference with Mr. Peel on the morning of the 9th: he had afterwards an interview with M. Ochsenbein, which continued to a late hour. The note of Prussia had been delivered to M. Ochsenbein that morning by one of the secretaries of the Prussian Legation. It was identical with those of France and Austria. The cantons of the defunct League were proceeding with the elec-

tions of their respective grand councils and other cantonal authorities. The popular assemblies of these cantons respectively had passed resolutions in substance similar to those of Fribourg and Lucerne, renouncing the League, acknowledging the authority of the Diet, and re-organising their governments.

The General Assembly of the people of the Canton of the Zug adopted on the 5th, resolutions similar to those adopted by the other Cantons of the Sonderbund, renouncing the League, &c.

The Provisional Government of Lucerne has effected a loan of 180,000 francs in Austria, 100,000 at Bâle, and 36,000 at the convent of St. Urbain.

From the state of the chest of the Canton of Lucerne, recovered from the fugitive authorities of the Sonderbund, it appears that the treasury of the League derived its chief resources from loans supplied by Austria, and from an examination of the arms and artillery captured or surrendered, it appears that the League derived its arms from France—the cipher of Louis Philippe was found upon the artillery.

Our Illustration presents a panoramic view of Zurich, the most important manufacturing town of Switzerland, the capital of the Canton of that name, which has taken the Federal or Protestant side in the recent struggle,

The town lies at the north end of the lake of Zurich, and on the banks of the Limmat. It is the seat of the Swiss Diet, alternately with Berne and Lucerne for a period of two years together.

The banks of the lake and river, and all the neighbouring hills, are thickly dotted with houses, now united with the town itself by the removal of the useless and inconvenient ramparts, and forming a wide circle of suburbs.

There is little worthy of note in the public buildings of Zurich. Its most pleasing features are its promenades; the best of which commands a delightful view of the town, lake, and distant Alps.

Zurich is historically remarkable as the place where the Reformation first commenced in Switzerland, in 1519. It has also been the asylum of many eminent English Protestants; and here was printed, in 1535, the first entire English version of the Bible, by Miles Coverdale.

#### ITALY.

LETTERS from Naples of the 4th have been received, which afford information of a definite kind respecting the popular movements reported to have taken place at Palermo on the last days of November.

In the evening of the 29th ult. the populace still crowded the streets, and one of the leaders, who had a tricolour flag, placed himself at the head of an immense group in the street of Toledo. This assemblage proceeded to the square of the Dome, where their leader got upon the pedestal of the statue of Saint Rosalie, the patroness of Palermo, and shouted "Long live the King!" "Long live Italy!" "Long live the Constitution!" He then harangued the crowd on the political condition of Italy, and made it promise to confide in the councils of the intelligent classes. "The object which you propose," said he, "is also their object, and it can only be secured by unanimity. When justice and moderation shall have been tried in vain, if it be necessary to have recourse to arms, you will do so with dignity and resolution." The people declared with enthusiasm that they would follow this wise counsel. Whilst this was going on in the square, the *élite* of the population were deliberating at the Casino, on the means of pacifically utilising the popular enthusiasm. Some instants afterwards the crowd stepped in front of the Casino, to learn the decision of its members, the principal of whom had been sent for by General Viale, Commandant of the Garrison, and Chief of the Police, who invited them to call on the King's Lieutenant. This personage declared to these notables that he was ready to grant the institution of a civic guard, and recommended them to call on the following day, with the Municipal Council, to receive the authorisation. This decision satisfied the people, who withdrew in the greatest order. But, in answer to the instructions demanded from Naples by the telegraph, the King's Lieutenant was positively ordered not to authorise the formation of a civic guard, and enjoined to repress, with the greatest energy, every popular demonstration. On the 30th these instructions were communicated to the popular committee and the municipality, who withdrew in consternation, and would no longer show themselves to the people. Placards were posted up, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, all public meetings and cries of every description; but these placards were immediately pulled down. During this time a group was passing by the office of the Commissariat, and, without any provocation on its part, was fired upon by the soldiers on guard. One person was killed, and four were dangerously wounded. The population of Palermo no longer seeing its Chiefs, cries of "treason" were raised, and the agitation increasing, the Chiefs at length resolved to show themselves. After great efforts to restore confidence, the Chiefs succeeded in calming the people, by promising constantly to aid them with the same ardour in their struggle for reform.

Letters from Rome, of the 5th, report the death of M. Silvani, a distinguished lawyer of Bologna. The success of the Swiss Diet in its war against the Sonderbund produced a great sensation in all parts of Italy. On the evening of the 3rd, on the arrival of the news of the surrender of Lucerne, there was a great popular demonstration at Rome. The populace, preceded by bands of music, and holding innumerable torches, proceeded to the hotel of the Swiss Consul, whom they saluted with the usual patriotic exclamations. The principal streets of the city, through which the procession passed, were illuminated. The flags of the several Swiss Cantons, the tricolour Italian flag, and that of the Pope, were displayed in great numbers on the occasion. The acclamations referring to the capture of Lucerne were especially vociferated in front of the College of the Jesuits. A declaration of the Government, disapproving of these proceedings, appeared in the *Diaro* of the 4th.

Lord Minto gave a grand dinner on the 1st, at which Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Council of State; M. Minghetti, Deputy of Bologna; the Marquis Pasolini, Deputy of Ravenna; the Marquis Azelio, and many others, were present.

The *Diaro* of Rome publishes the following as the reply of the Pope to the address of Prince Corsini, in the name of the municipality:

"The words which you have just addressed to me, my Lord Senator, are a source of consolation to me; for they give me the assurance of the good sentiments which animate the municipal magistracy, whose duty it is to watch over the interests of a city so remarkable for its souvenirs, by the cultivation of the fine arts, and by so many other qualities, and which is to me the object of so much love. I have already said many times, and I repeat it, in order that it may be remembered, that I instituted the communal representation for the welfare of the Roman population. Your administration will, I doubt not, produce happy results for industry and commerce; but especially through you will flourish what is the greatest of all possessions—true religion. I pray God every day for the public prosperity. To-day, I will pray him specially that he will deign to guide your labours, and that he will maintain among your union and concord, which are the most solid bases of society. May God especially maintain concord and make peace to shine over all Italy! Nothing is so necessary as peace to cause industry, commerce, the arts, and public felicity to flourish."

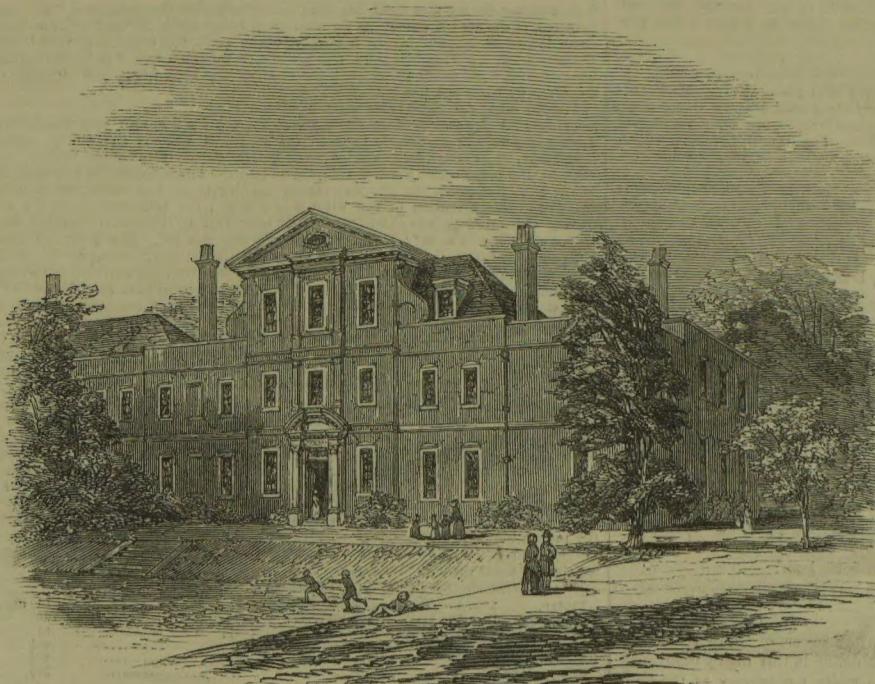
The arrangement effected between Tuscany and Modena, so far as it will affect Flivizzano, has been announced in two proclamations which have appeared in the journals of Sardinia and Tuscany, one issued by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the other by the Duke of Modena.

The office of Secretary of Memorials, left vacant by the nomination of Cardinal Altieri as President of Rome and the Comarca, has been conferred on Cardinal Ferretti, Secretary of State.

The Illustration shows the noble quarters, or Barracks of the Civic Guard, in the Piazza di Campetelli, at Rome. It is, as the entrance denotes, a large palatial edifice, bearing the Papal arms over the doorway. The institution of the Civic Guard, it will be remembered, has been one of the most popular acts of Pope Pius.



THE CIVIC GUARD HOUSE AT ROME.



THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS AT WANSTEAD.

## THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.

ONE of the beneficial results of the anniversary celebrations of the Public Charities of the Metropolis is the opportunity they present of rendering the public more familiar with the excellent aim and object of such Institutions. It affords us much pleasure to announce a commemoration of this kind which will take place on Monday week, the 27th instant, at the London Tavern, in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Schools.

This benevolent Association originated at the meeting of a few commercial travellers, in July, 1845, who, feeling that an asylum for the maintenance, education, and clothing of the children of deceased and necessitous members of their class was needed, at once set about the good work of establishing the same.

## A SHIP ON FIRE.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 9th inst., at five o'clock, a large vessel was seen on fire in the west bay, off Weymouth. She is described as burning "with awful fury." The wind was blowing very strong from the W.S.W.; the greatest anxiety was felt respecting the fate of the vessel, or rather that of those on board of her; there was a heavy sea running in the bay, but several vessels went to her assistance. Towards evening, she rounded Portland, and a boat from the island went out and passed round her. Her stern was destroyed, so that her name could not be ascertained, nor where she came from. She was a fine brig, about 600 tons burthen, and laden with cotton. She continued drifting with the tide, and her hulk is stated to have gone on shore near St. Alban's Head. We are happy to add that her captain and crew were all safely landed at or near Bridport.

At Southampton, on the same day, the *Tagus*, Captain Evans, arrived, and reported as follows:—

"Dec. 9.—Wind S.W., strong breeze. Bill of Portland, S.W. 10 miles. At 3 A.M. perceived a fire in shore of us. Steered for it, suspecting it to be a ship on fire, which, on approaching, proved to be the case; got the boat ready to take crew out should they not have already left the vessel. On nearing, she proved to be a ship apparently about 400 tons, wall-sided, scroll figure-head, masts and decks burnt out of her, but the bowsprit was yet standing. We passed close a-head of her, and perfectly satisfied ourselves that the crew had already left. She had, no doubt, from the progress the fire had made, been on fire several hours. We reconnoitred well around us, and could not perceive any signs of boats, masts, tops, or spars floating alongside. We, therefore, proceeded at full speed."

We have the following additional intelligence from Cowes:—"Late on the 10th, the *Ann Henzell*, Mr. Davidson master, fifty-seven days from Odessa, arrived here with loss of sails, boats, &c., having encountered the recent fearful storm. At two o'clock A.M. on the 8th, when 25 miles S.W. of Portland, they saw a-head a vessel apparently on fire, smoke issuing in great quantities from her ports. Bearing down, they found her to be the American ship *Robert Shaw*, George Shaw master, and that she was abandoned. Her boats were gone, and her cargo, which was evidently cotton, was on fire. On examination, every effort seemed to have been taken to check the fire before the crew deserted her. Every hatchway had been secured by a sort of cement, so as to prevent the flames spreading. When fallen in with she had her main-top-sail backed, and fore-top-sail hove to, her head to the northward and westward. She was evidently bound for Havre, as samples of cotton were found on the cabin round-house on deck, addressed to merchants at that place."

According to a letter dated Treguier, the 9th inst., in a Brest journal, the American merchant vessel, *Robert Shaw*, was struck with lightning on the night of the 6th inst., off the island of Batz: the cargo, consisting of cotton, immediately ignited. The captain and crew, in all sixteen persons, not being able to extin-

Within six months they raised among their fellow-travellers upwards of £3000 in aid of the projected schools; and such was the effect of this zeal of the travellers upon their principals, and commercial firms generally, that, by aid of their liberality, the funds, in July, 1846, amounted to £6000; and the only expenses which the Society had incurred, were those of rent, printing, and stationery—their secretaries, managers, canvassers, and collectors being all honorary and zealous officers.

In December, 1846, the rules of the Institution were finally settled and agreed to at a meeting of the whole body of subscribers.

A building suitable to the purposes of the charity was next taken upon advantageous terms; the Trustees having the right of purchase of the same. The building is situated upon the borders of Epping Forest: it is calculated, with a very trifling outlay, to accommodate 150 children and a suitable establishment. The grounds are spacious, ornamental, and useful.

In June, 1847, twenty children (fifteen boys and five girls) were elected into the Institution. The next election will take place on the 28th of December, when twenty children will be elected from a list of twenty-eight candidates.

The Society has (besides defraying every expense of the Asylum and Office to the present time, and paying for the large quantity of furniture, &c. &c., required for the Institution) purchased Stock to the amount of £6000, in addition to a considerable sum remaining in the hands of the Treasurer.

A building fund will be set on foot in the ensuing year, when it is believed that the wholesale firms of London and the large towns will respond liberally to the call of the commercial body in aid of this benevolent cause.

The system of instruction and general treatment pursued in this Institution secure the religious moral training of the children; and they are instructed in all the branches of a commercial education.

The Schools are based upon Church of England principles; but they are open to the children of every religious denomination who in other respects are eligible.

The too common practice of dressing the inmates of institutions similar to this in a marked and distinctive dress is carefully avoided: neat and appropriate clothing is provided in each case, such as children of the same station in life may be presumed ordinarily to wear.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will take the chair at the public dinner on the 27th. About 160 Governors have accepted the office of stewards: the season of hospitalities is favourable to "all mankind's concern—charity;" and a great meeting is anticipated.

guish the fire, abandoned the ship, and succeeded in gaining Treguier in their boat. The *Robert Shaw* was on her passage from Charleston to Havre. This is inferred to be the vessel which was seen by the *Tagus*, and the *Ann Henzell*; and which our Artist has depicted.

On the 9th, a fishing-boat of Boulogne fell in with an English dismasted schooner abandoned by her crew, near Dover, and six of the crew of the boat went on board to attempt to carry her to the Downs. They had not been many minutes on board, when the schooner went down, and all the six fishermen were drowned. One of them was father of five children.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—By intelligence from St. Helena, we learn that the slave vessel *Sappho*, captured by the *Contest*, 12, Commander M'Murdo, in charge of Lieut. Towsey; the slave *Silphie*, captured by the *Penelope* steam-frigate, flagship, in charge of Lieut. Haswell, of that vessel; and the slave ship *Venus*, captured by the *Styx* steam sloop, Commander Chads, in charge of the *Stockholm*, arrived at that island, the first on the 23rd October, and the latter on the following day, for adjudication.

STARTLING FACTS.—The *Lincoln Mercury* says:—"The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether, and morphia, has increased and is increasing amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to a frightful extent. It obtains amongst the aged, the infirm, and the young, and it is confined to neither sex—old men, old women, and young females, are equally its victims. It is common to see the man or woman of 20, 30, or 40 years, with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step, daily going for his or her six-pennyworth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of £20 in one family for opium and laudanum! In the town of Wisbech alone, there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year; eight gallons of laudanum per week, one small shop actually vending two gallons of this quantity! Added to this, there are 1,128,780 gallons of beer, and 20,500 gallons of ardent spirits, consumed annually in Wisbech; while there are 170 persons engaged in retailing tobacco."

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain, have been published in the *Catholic Directory* for 1848:—The total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England and Wales, is 545; in Scotland 85, besides 22 stations where divine service is performed; making a grand total of 630 churches and chapels. Of Catholic Colleges there are in England 10, and in Scotland 1. Convents 33, of which 12 are in the London district. Monasteries, 4. Of missionary priests in England and Wales there are 707, including priests without any fixed mission; in Scotland, 99; making a total of 806 missionary priests in Great Britain, including the bishops.

MILLE. DELUZY.—Mille. Deluzy-Desportes has just presented a demand against Marshal Sebastiani, for the delivery of the legacy of 3000 francs in Rentes, which the Duke de Praslin made her, as governess of his daughters, by his will of 1843. She further demands that different objects which were given to her by her pupils, and which are at present under seal, shall be restored to her; as also the restitution of a sum of money which, she says, she confided to M. de Praslin to invest.



AMERICAN VESSEL ON FIRE OFF WEYMOUTH.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. III.

## MR. JOHN REYNOLDS, M.P.

MR. REYNOLDS was elected for the City of Dublin by a sort of chance-medley: in a moment of confusion, while all parties were fighting, the division placed him above the conflicting parties, who were only recalled



MR. JOHN REYNOLDS, M.P. FOR DUBLIN.

to a sense of their want of policy, by finding Mr. Reynolds, to whom nobody ascribed a chance of success, duly elected. We have frequent occasion to complain of a want of truth and candour in the party organs of Ireland; and the tone in which Mr. Reynolds was spoken of by them, during the Election and after it, was most unfair. It had, however, this advantage—the new member proved far better than his newspaper reputation. And, in fact, compared with the mediocrities of most of the Repeal members, and the leaders especially, Mr. Reynolds occupies a prominent position. He speaks well, clearly, and with readiness; has no assumption of leadership; and, above all, though decided in his opinions, is open to the influence of reason and common sense in dealing with measures. He was a wholesale draper in Dublin; an active manager of the National Bank, of which Mr. O'Connell was Chairman; and he took the chief part in the business of a Land Association. He made his *début* in the Currency debate, wisely choosing a subject with which he is practically acquainted. Though disapproving of the Coercion Bill, he waived opposition to it when he found opposition useless; but he is a severe expositor of the oppression of "landlordism."

The hon. member is brother of the better known "Tom Reynolds," one of the humbler agitators of the great days of Repeal, and who now holds some Corporation office in Dublin. The hon. gentleman has sometimes been confounded with his relative.

## INDIAN LOCK.

THIS CURIOUS LOCK is in the form of a bird; probably, representing the Hindoo god, Garuda, the carrier or bearer of Vishnu, the second of the Hindoo Triad, Garuda being to Vishnu what the eagle is to Jupiter. Garuda is worshipped by the natives of Madras; and, his living type, a kind of large hawk, is diligently fed by the devotees: the writer has often seen the worshippers with little baskets, filled with flesh, which is thrown skilfully, a small piece at a time, into the air, while they shout, "Hari! Hari!" a name of Vishnu, and the bird stoops on the wing and takes the prey. Garuda is supposed to possess human, or, rather, di-



INDIAN LOCK.

vine, intelligence, and is much revered. Many stories are told of his discernment and cunning; and it is, probably, on this account that the native artist has made his Lock in the form of Garuda, a sufficient guarantee, in his notion, for its acting as a safety or detector, equal, or even superior, to the more mechanical and scientific inventions of Bramah or Chubb. We should add, that, in this Indian Lock, the key-hole is on the side, one of the wings of the bird serving as a shifting escutcheon.

MR. J. O'CONNELL.—His father had unbounded iteration, so has the son; only what he iterates is never striking, even at the first time of utterance. His father used to read documents, and so does he; only they don't apply. He bores the House to the verge of endurance; he pours forth miseries the most trivial and vapid in substance, the most emphatic and ferocious in manner. The House would be amused if it were not wearied. His own deliberate tediousness extorts yawns, and laughter, and audible disgust; and so he accuses the House of attempting to crush what he calls Irish discussion.—*Spectator*.

THE SECRETARIES to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge received, this week, £170 in Bank of England notes; and the Society for Providing Additional Curates in Populous Places, £50, both from unknown donors.

THE SECRETARY of the Samaritan Society attached to the London Hospital received, on Tuesday, £100 from John Oliver, Esq., in aid of the funds of the charity.

DESTINATION IN ZETLAND.—The present condition of a large number of the Zetland Islands is that of extreme want, and the Edinburgh Committee have despatched a commissioner to enquire and investigate into the state of matters there. It is feared that if speedy relief is not sent them, matters must inevitably become most distressing.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 19.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 20.—The Sun rises at 8h. 5m., at a point 4 degrees S. of S.E. by E.  
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas.—Full Moon at 10h. 8m. p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 22.—At 10h. 5m. a.m., the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and Winter commences.  
THURSDAY, 23.—The Moon and Jupiter are near together.  
FRIDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve.—Mars south at 7h. 53m. p.m.  
SATURDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 11 35	A 8	M 0	A 35	M 1	A 30	M 1
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
13 35	* * 0	8 1	35 1	0 1	30 1	54 2
35						20
13						40
35						3 5
13						25
35						3 50
13						4 10
35						4 30

\* \* There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Sunday.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. J." may obtain a good Daguerreotype Apparatus, at Knight's, Foster-lane. This is all we can reply to.  
"A Cockney" City.—The German name of Beet is Mangold Wurzel, or Mangold root; but it is commonly pronounced Mangel Wurzel, which means scarcity root.  
"A Lady," New Brighton.—We think not.  
"O. C. A." Plymouth, will, perhaps, send a Sketch: its insertion will entirely rest on its merit and interest to the public.  
"Walter," Bideford.—Bielefeld and Co., Wellington-street North, Strand.  
"J. B." Huddersfield. The "Archaeological Journal" is published by Longman and Co.  
"A. F. T." Manchester.—Declined.  
"B. E." near Milford.—Apply to the Stamp Distributor of your District.  
"A. H." Lerwick, is thanked, but the intelligence did not reach us in time for publication.  
"Alqui," Ellesmere.—Apply to the Government School of Design, and to any music-seller.  
"Inquirer," Upper Canada.  
"J. B." Richmond.—When the new articles are ready, we shall be glad to notice them.  
"J. B." Marlborough Academy, is thanked, but we have not room for the Illustration.  
"H. H." Yately.—Thanks.  
"R. A. T. W."—Le Verrier discovered the New Planet in question. The Illustration has not appeared.  
"Hugh."—To explain all you ask would fill a column of our Journal. See Foster's "Encyclopaedia of Antiquities."  
"An Admirer of Talent" will find a Portrait of Herr Pischek in No. 211 of our Journal.  
"A Subscriber from the Commencement"—The Charter House School was founded temp. James I. A list of the Governors may be obtained at the School.  
"S. G." Exeter.—Probably, the "Mechanics' Magazine."  
"A Subscriber, C. M."—To accounts exclusively.  
"Δ."—We have not room.  
"Brenda" had better apply to the Secretary to the Society of Arts.  
"Charles B. S."—Apply, personally, at the Theatre.  
"G. S. D." St. Columb.—A description will shortly appear in our Journal.  
"E. A. H." Ashburton.—Mr. Murray will next month publish a work on Glass-painting.  
"A Constant Subscriber," Braintree.—The subject suggested does not fall within our province.  
"H. S. F." Southampton, is correct in her surmise.  
"An Invalid" is not recommended to use any preparation of the kind in question.  
"Explorator."—Madder: Apply at any druggist's.  
"Arbre."—It is said that the Prancourt troupe will shortly perform in Liverpool.  
"Edgar."—Dr. Hampden is "low church."  
"A Subscriber," Abergele, is thanked for the hint, though we cannot avail ourselves of it.  
"A reader," Bedford, should apply to a Notary.  
"Pall Mall."—There were Orchestra Stalls at the Lyceum Theatre during the Keeley management.  
"J."—Youghal.—We cannot inform you, at present.  
"Jananomarot."—The promise will be void on both sides.  
"The Hasells"—"The First Trial by Jury" can only be with the others of the Series of Cartoon Illustrations.  
"W. and J. F. H." New York, should have sent their communication free of expense: it costs us 4s postage. We must decline the proffered arrangement.  
"J. B. B." Brighton, is thanked: his suggestion may suit the "Mechanic's Magazine."  
"A Scottish Subscriber" will find the Morganatic Marriage fully explained in Vol. 9 of our Journal. We cannot repeat it.  
"M. A. W. J." Antigua.—"Phillips on Water Colour Drawing;" Bogue, Fleet-street.  
"L. B. R." Croydon.—Australia.  
"H. O." Middleton.—We cannot aid you.  
"A Novice."—Inquire at Mr. Weale's Architectural Library, Holborn.  
"A Subscriber" should apply to one of the Clerks of the Prerogative Will Office, Doctors' Commons.  
"Dombey," St. Ives.—Warm water.  
"H. B." cannot recover of a landlord for goods stolen from his lodgings. In case of goods illegally seized, he may recover by a police magistrate's order.  
"J. W." Crick.—Carnitham was an English artist of very inferior merit, who lived about the middle of the last century. He was better known as an engraver than a painter; but his works are not of any value.  
"P. R." is thanked for the sketch and account of the Humming Bird; though we cannot engrave or print it.  
"C. H. W." Birmingham.—Perspective simplified.  
"Aurelian."—See Cunningham's or Lockhart's "Life of Burns."  
"T. C."—Yes, in both cases.  
"E. M."—Apply to Messrs. Rowney and Co., 51, Rathbone-place.  
"J. A." Goudhurst, is thanked for his note; though we cannot decipher the name of the village.  
"H. M." Darlaston, may forward our Journal to Sydney free of postage, if it be posted within seven days from the date of publication.  
"D. D." Bury.—In Orion, the 15th day of March. See a full definition of the term *Idea* in "Johnson's Dictionary," unadorned, "Alpha," Custom House.—"Blair's Chronological Tables;" or "Fordyce's Chronology."  
"Amige."—The signature we suspect to be a fanciful one.  
"Frank," and "A Student."—Your questions cannot be answered in the small space we can spare for such matters.  
"Fanny."—The charge for advertising in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is, for four lines, 1s., and 1s. 3d. for each line after. The amount may be remitted by Post-Office order.  
"A. B." Yeovil.—Apply at the Government Anatomy Office, Old Jewry.  
"H. H." may find the addresses in the Post-Office Directory.  
"J. P."—The Markets of Friday are regularly reported in our latest edition.  
"A Constant Reader," Portsmouth.—Declined.  
"A Constant Reader," Lancaster.—See our No. of last week.  
"Cautious" is recommended to direct the money to be paid by hand. Does our Correspondent refer to Church Poor-boxes?  
"T. N."—The "Heads of the Month" are completed in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1848.  
"Erugo," St. John's Wood.—The impressions of the Great Seal of Athelstan are not of sufficiently popular interest for engraving in our newspaper.  
"E. F. M. M. T."—The Old Song will not suit.  
"R. S. A."—The action of the Hon. G. C. Norton v. Lord Melbourne, in the Court of Common Pleas, was tried June 22, 1836. Verdict for the defendant.  
"A Young Lady."—Collars studed with the letter S, or consisting of many of that letter linked together, either alone or alternately with other figures, have been at times much worn by persons holding great offices in the State, as well as by the gentry of various ranks, from Esquires upwards. They are still worn (with certain distinctions which it is not necessary to particularise) by the Lords Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor of London, the Kings of Arms, and Heraldic and the Sergeants-at-Arms. The significance of the letter S, in connection with the Collar, has been variously explained. To name the numerous improbable conjectures that have been formed would be useless. To arrive at any certain conclusion (without further evidence than has yet been adduced) seems impossible. Perhaps the most likely conjecture is that it stands for "Sourayne," the favourite motto of Henry IV. There is ample evidence that the Collar of SS. was originally a badge of the House of Lancaster.  
"Amen."—An orphan is generally supposed to be deprived of both parents.  
"Devon."—The correct livery of the family of Marshall of Leeds, according to the colours of their armorial ensigns, are, white and black. Lord Jersey has no daughter married to Mr. Marshall.  
"M. M."—We cannot at this moment tell where the Princesses Sophia and Mary were born; most probably, at St. James's Palace.  
"F. P."—The Commander-in-Chief has, we believe, the discretionary power of recommending a Commission of Ensign to be conferred without purchase.  
"Blue Bell."—Carlisle's "History of the Orders of Knighthood" will afford our Correspondent the information required.  
"No. 129, Champs Elysées, Paris."—According to the respective dates as enumerated, the several prices were 91½ s., 93½ s., 95½ s., and 99½ s.  
"E. P." Liverpool.—Dudley is in the lower division of the Hundred of Halfshire, in the County of Worcester; though locally in the Hundred of Offlow, in Staffordshire.  
"G. P."—"Outlines of Astronomy," published by Parker, West Strand.  
"Harold of Deul," Tonbridge Wells.—If we remember rightly, it is the opinion of the Duke of Wellington that Perkins's Steam-Gun cannot be made available for defensive warfare.  
"W. M."—We are not aware of the existence of the machine in question.  
"J. O. S." will find an excellent Memoir of Svedenborg in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."  
"Two Constant Readers."—We do not interfere with wagers.  
"An Old Soldier."—Macnish's Works are published by Cotes, Cheapside.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that Auerbach's Story of "The Professor's Lady," now in course of publication in our Journal, has been dramatised in Germany, and is very popular at Berlin, where it was produced.

## BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ventilation Illustrated.—Baker's Pianoforte Tutor.—History of Barbadoes.—Cort's Calisthenic Exercises.—Vacher's Parliamentary Companion.—Parliament Almanack.—Enemies to Agriculture.—Juvenile Verse and Picture Book.—Story of the Peninsular War.—The Rev. B. Cole's New Version of the Psalms.—The Hall and the Hamlet, 2 vols.—The Playmate.—The Musical Treasury.—Fables for Children.

Music.—Birthday Waltz.—The Green Churchyard.—Esop's Fables Verified.—Thy Cold Looks Cannot Break the Spell.

\*\* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Next Week will be published on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## NEW YEAR 1848.

The confirmed success of this Journal, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

## TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF PARIS AND EDINBURGH,

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

## THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving, it is expected, will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS early in the first or second week in January, 1848.

## THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 1st, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh gratis.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

A CASE brought before the House of Lords on Tuesday evening by Lord Brougham, illustrates a defect in the administration of justice in Ireland, which has done more to exasperate the people of that country than perhaps even more direct oppression. The instances are too frequent in England of the facility with which "interest" and "connections," as they are called, can push by the law, and escape its sentence. But in Ireland it is done in a cool systematic mode of procedure, as if it was the acknowledged right of the rich and noble to be exempted from the operation of the law they may have flagrantly violated. While such things are done, or permitted to be done by the Government, it is useless to expect any regard to the law in the people. Nothing will convince them there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor.

Some time ago, a gentleman, a Barrister, wealthy, or related to a wealthy family, for he could pay for every device the law furnishes for defence, was convicted in Dublin of bigamy, with circumstances of aggravation; he was also party to an indictment against the first wife for the same offence, and she was induced to plead guilty to the charge, though there was not the least foundation for it, by what influence is easier to imagine than state distinctly; she was of low birth, and poor.

The whole case, from beginning to end, exhibited a cold heartlessness seldom found even in the sad records of our Criminal Courts. All legal resources having been exhausted, the accused was sentenced to seven years' transportation. Is he undergoing that sentence, as any ordinary man in England or Ireland would be, in a convict gang, or the hulks? No: he has been pardoned by the Government, on "condition" that, for "a certain period of time," he absents himself from her Majesty's dominions! He has given securities that he will do so, to the amount of £5000; and that form having been complied with, he may be at this moment enjoying himself in Italy, or the South of France, or wherever he pleases. The plea on which the pardon was granted, was his "bad state of health!" That was good reason for lodging him in the Prison Infirmary, certainly, and giving him fit medical attendance; but weakness or disease does not cancel crime, and brings with it no exemption from the penalties of the law.

But, it may be said, the prisoner's life was in danger—that, if he remained in prison, he would have died. Be it so: human justice does not turn aside for the consequences it may entail on those who offend it. If a surgeon's certificate gave a claim to a pardon in every case, what confidence could be felt in the execution of the law? Ordinary criminals sicken and die in prison and hulks by the hundred, and no Secretary of State troubles himself about the matter. If all are equal in the eye of the law, why are these exceptions so constantly made for the wealthy or well-born? The feeling created by it saps the very foundations of social order. But in Ireland, there does not even seem to be an idea on the part of the Executive that there is anything wrong in it. The Marquis of Clanricarde, in stating the negotiation of the Government with the felon, spoke as if it was quite a matter-of-course proceeding. Yet, in the next debate on Ireland, he will probably be heard regretting the little respect the people have for the law! If there is a different law for all classes, how can they have any? If any mitigating circumstances had been discovered after sentence—if the least doubt had been felt of the man's guilt—an interference by authority would have been just and praiseworthy. We would not have the law vindictive; but severe impartiality is its very essence. It ought to know no distinctions but those of guilt and innocence. It should not persecute any; but, if its penalties are incurred, they should be suffered by all. It should be like the poet's description of the Simeon of the East,

Which seeketh not, so that it is not sought;  
But being met—is deadly.

ELECTION TO THE BENCH OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—The following new regulation has been adopted by the Society of the Inner Temple:—"Resolved unanimously, that no person shall be elected to the bench of this Society, unless he obtain the votes of the majority of the existing benchers; and that four black balls shall be sufficient to exclude.—Hilary Term, 1847."

DEATH OF DR. WIGAN.—This gentleman expired last week, at his residence Queen-street, Camden town, after a very short illness. Dr. Wigan was well known as a writer for the periodical press, and as the author of a work "On the Duality of the Mind." The deceased attributed his fatal illness to having stood over an open drain in the neighbourhood of Regent-street, when he felt suddenly ill, and was obliged to go into an hotel, where he nearly fainted. From that moment his naturally robust constitution appeared to receive a shock from which he never rallied.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during this week has been remarkable for the continued high temperature of the air; the average for the season being about 39° and 40°, has been exceeded every day, and at the beginning of the week, this excess was very large. During the first part of this week there was a remarkable period of high uniform temperature, and at the latter part, the weather has been fine. The direction of the wind for the week has been S.W.

The following are some particulars of each day.

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; a fine thin rain was falling during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the day was close and warm, its average temperature was 53°, being nearly 14° above that for the season; the night following was also warm, and the temperature did not descend below 50°. Saturday, the sky was cloudy till 5h P.M., and it was cloudless after this time; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature of the air during the morning was at about 50°, and after 1h P.M. it began to decline, and at midnight it was at 38°; the average for the day was 45°. The period of time between Thursday, December 9, at 3h P.M., and Saturday, December 11, at 3h P.M., was remarkable for almost an uniform temperature, the extreme difference between these times being 4° only; the extreme temperatures have been 50° and 54°; so that during these two days the usual decimal change of temperature did not take place. Sunday, with the exception of a short period of time before and after noon, the sky was mostly free from cloud during the day; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 45°. Monday was a fine day, the sky was for the most part covered with thin clouds, except between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon, when it was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S., but light; and the average temperature for the day was 46°. Tuesday was a fine day, the sky was overcast till 1h A.M., and mostly free from cloud after this time; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., the average temperature for the day was 46°. Wednesday was a fine day; the sky was cloudless till 1h P.M.; between 1h P.M. and 4h P.M. the sky was partially clear, and after 5h P.M. the sky was overcast; after 10h P.M. a thin rain began to fall; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature of the air at 1h P.M. was 52°, at 3h P.M. it was 49°, and at 5h P.M. it was 50°, and it continued very nearly 50° till midnight; the average temperature for the day was 44°; the temperature did not decline below 49° during the following night. The average temperature for these six days was 47° nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Dec. 10,	the highest during the day was 54 deg., and the lowest was 52 deg.
Saturday,	Dec. 11	..... 52 .....
Sunday,	Dec. 12	..... 51 .....
Monday,	Dec. 13	..... 52 .....
Tuesday,	Dec. 14	..... 51 .....
Wednesday,	Dec. 15	..... 51 .....

Blackheath, Thursday, December 16, 1847.

J. G.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the junior members of the Royal Family continue to take open air exercise daily.

On Saturday morning, her

## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time and passed. The Royal Assent to be given on Monday.

THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL was passed through Committee; and the Standing Orders having been suspended, the Bill was reported, read a third time, and passed.

THE RAILWAYS BILL was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After the despatch of some preliminary business, the Adjourned Debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Civil and Political Disabilities of the Jews was resumed.

Her Majesty, it is said, is again in the most interesting condition in which a married lady can be placed; the time expected is about the end of March.

The Marquis of Normandy left Hill-street yesterday (Friday) to resume his diplomatic duties at the British Embassy at Paris. The Marchioness left town on the preceding day on a visit to Lord Rievaulxworth, at Rievaulx Castle, Durham.

We are glad to state that the Lord Chancellor is recovering his health steadily.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the Foreign-Office.

STOCKPORT ELECTION.—Close of the poll—Alderman Kershaw (Liberal), 545; Major Marsland (Conservative), 518; Majority for Kershaw, 27.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE ELECTION.—The following was the state of the poll at its close on Thursday afternoon—Christy, 546; Ross, 367: Majority for Christy, 179.

The Barristers' Annual Ball will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday, the 30th inst. The proceeds are to be given in aid of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society. Amongst the list of Patrons are the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess of Stradbroke, Lady Stanley, &c., who have commanded the quadrille "La Fille du Régiment" to be performed, in which set visitors in fancy costume only will be permitted to join.

THE RUMOURED THREATENING LETTER TO THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.—The Marquis of Drogheda has addressed a letter to the *Dublin Evening Mail*, in denial of a paragraph which represented his Lordship to have been served with a threatening notice, in consequence of which he had determined upon leaving the country. Beyond the fact of a sheep having been killed in his demesne, the noble Marquis declares the other statements to be totally devoid of foundation.

ROBBERY OF DR. BOWING.—The magistrates have committed two more prisoners for trial, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of £1000 from Dr. Bowring and his brother.

THE MURDER OF MR. BELLCHAMBERS.—At the Old Bailey, on Thursday, Thomas Sale and George M'Coy, wine-coopers, aged respectively 25, were convicted of the murder of Mr. Bellchambers, near Orchard-street, Westminster, in October last. The other three prisoners, Thomas Doyle, John Lloyd, and Thomas Davis, were acquitted. The Judge (Wightman) in sentencing the two convicted prisoners to death, after observing that there could be no doubt that they had committed the murder imputed to them for the most base object, that of acquiring the property of the deceased, and that he entirely concurred in the verdict, sentenced them to be executed, without any hope of a commutation, of the sentence. The prisoners heard the sentence with perfect indifference, and Sale said he considered he had not had a fair trial. M'Coy also left the bar declaring that he was innocent—Thomas Doyle, Thomas Davis, and John Lloyd, who had been acquitted on Thursday of the murder of Mr. Bellchambers, were placed in the dock yesterday charged with having committed a robbery on that gentleman; but as the evidence was defective, they were acquitted.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain a report of a Reform banquet, held the evening before, at St. Denis, in the neighbourhood of Paris, a circumstance which attaches something like metropolitan importance to such a manifestation. It appears that no fewer than 1100 persons were present, among whom were Odilon Barrot, Oscar Lafayette, M. Marie, the celebrated advocate; M. Dherbette, the member of the Chamber of Deputies who made himself so conspicuous by his accusations against the administrators of the State Forests; Messrs. Vavin, Belmont, Garnier Pages, and other deputies, with several persons of more or less note. All this company omitted to drink the King's health, for which was substituted the toast of "The National Sovereignty."

THE FRENCH MAILS.—We may at length congratulate the public on the actual settlement of the Post Office and Government scheme for facilitating the continental mails; all is now placed in what the Governments consider business order. It appears, then, that the chief part of the performance is to be accomplished on this side of the Channel, and, as usual, the railway is to do it.

The Governments, we hear, have called on the South-Eastern Railway to run its express night mail from London to Dover, to express speed, to do the distance of 88 miles in 2½ hours. This train is to start from London Bridge at half-past eight every night, and to reach Dover at eleven. At a quarter past eleven o'clock, after the arrival of this train, the mail-steamer will sail from Dover for Boulogne with the London mails of that same night. The mail-steamer from Boulogne will sail at four o'clock every morning, and starting from Boulogne every morning at four will arrive in Dover harbour in time for the train which leaves at a quarter-past six, and arrives in London at ten minutes past ten; if not early enough for this train, the express starts at eight, and reaches London at half-past ten in the morning; the mail is, therefore, safe to arrive by one or other of those trains. This will be the second Paris mail, bringing news up to the latest hour of the previous evening. In addition to the Dover and Boulogne service there is to be, as we intimated some weeks since, a Dover and Calais service, by which route the first mail will arrive.

The mail-steamer will sail from Calais for Dover every night, at half-past nine o'clock, and sail from Dover for Calais every afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The steamers doing the Dover and Calais service are to be those of the French Government; and the mail between Boulogne and Dover are to be carried by steamers belonging to the British Government.

It is intended, and we believe arranged, that the early up-mail train of the South-Eastern Railway is to start from Dover at two o'clock in the morning, instead of its present hour. The speed of this train, also, is to be express-speed the whole distance to London, so that the train shall arrive at London-bridge at half-past four every morning.

These various arrangements are to come into operation on the 1st of January next.

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Acadia*, Capt. Shannon, arrived yesterday (Friday) evening at Liverpool, with dates from New York to Dec. 1; Boston, Dec. 1; and Halifax, Dec. 5. She brings £80,000 specie. The *Britannia* had not arrived out. The following is from the summary of the *New York Courier* and *Inquirer*:

"In the city of Mexico, and in all the other cities and towns under the subjection of the American arms, everything was quiet. At Queretaro, the arrival of members of Congress promised very soon the presence of a sufficient number to authorise deliberation upon the great question of peace or continued war. The designation of a President, however, would be their first duty, and the candidates most talked of were Pena y Pena, Almonte, and Herrera. Meantime, our convoys in force are steadily advancing from Vera Cruz to the capital, garrisoning the intermediate posts, and before the next steamer takes her departure we hope to be able to announce that the road is free, and the mail service regularly restored.

"On Monday next (Dec. 6), the Congress of the United States will assemble at Washington; and, if not delayed in the choice of a Speaker, will at once be organised, and the President's Message will be transmitted on Tuesday. Of its probable recommendations little can be known. More money and more men for the Mexican war will probably be called for."

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.—The *Philadelphia Daily News*, in a telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, says:—"News has just reached here, by way of the Lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which nearly two hundred human beings have been hurried into an untimely grave. On Sunday morning last, the propeller *Phenix*, bound up to the Lakes, was discovered to be on fire, when within nineteen miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and a fresh wind prevailing, spread with fearful rapidity. There were over two hundred passengers on board, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Some, in desperation, plunged into the lake—others, in their wild delirium, rushed headlong into the flames. It was a harrowing spectacle, and humanity shudders at the recital of it. None of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats, and the rest either perished in the flames, or were drowned. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were German immigrants."

## IRELAND.

THE CHANCELLOR.—There is but little change in the malady under which his Lordship is suffering. The physicians are in constant attendance, and bulletins of the patient's progress are issued daily. That of the 12th states that the Chancellor passed a tolerably quiet night, and had not lost ground within the last 24 hours.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Moore) has accepted the vacant seat on the bench; this will give one of the most consistent liberal Protestants at the bar, Mr. Hatchell, an advance step, as he will be the new Solicitor-General.

The Commissioners of Education are about to erect a district model school in Dunmanway, the centre of a very large district in the West of Cork. The site is well chosen.

The Athlone union is likely to be soon added to the nine already in the hands of the Commissioners. It appears that out of a rate of £2600, only £62 has been collected, leaving the enormous balance of £2538 still outstanding, with light hopes of bringing it into the union treasury. The highest sum paid by any one electoral division, of which there are 19 in the union, was £10, and the lowest £2 10s. The workhouse contains 1099 paupers.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At Conciliation Hall the Repeal rent for the week was announced on Monday to be £22 5s. 1d.

MR. COBDEN.—On Friday night, last week, at a meeting of the electors of Stockport, Mr. Cobden took leave of his former constituents, assigning as his reason for electing to sit for the West Riding, that, on his return from the Continent, when he found himself unexpectedly the member for two constituencies, although his own inclination led him—indeed, he might say, it was his determination not to accept the seat of representative for the West Riding, yet the opinions of his friends, and of the electors of Stockport, so far as he could judge, had decided the question for him, and he had no alternative but to accept the seat for the West Riding. The hon. gentleman met with an enthusiastic reception from his old friends.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of members of Parliament, and other gentlemen favourable to emigration to Australia, took place at No. 8, Waterloo-place. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Farnham, Colonel Matheson, M.P., Sir Edmund M'Naughten, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of Australia, Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P., &c. The chair was taken by the Hon. F. Scott, M.P. Resolutions were adopted urging upon her Majesty's Government the propriety of giving pecuniary assistance in aid of an emigration to the colony on a large scale, in the conviction that the relief thus afforded to Ireland and Scotland, while it would secure a comfortable provision for the emigrants themselves, could not fail to lay the foundation of wealth and prosperity in an important part of her Majesty's dominions—the benefit of which the mother country would ultimately reap; and stating the belief of the meeting that the colony itself will liberally contribute to any measure of pecuniary aid which the Government of this country may sanction. A committee was appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Monday a Special General Court of the Governors of this charity was held in the Board-room, Charles-street, Tottenham-court-road, to take into consideration the case of Mr. E. W. Tuson, one of the surgeons of the institution. Mr. B. B. Cabell presided. There were also present—the Duke of Cambridge, Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Sir W. Stirling, Sir B. Smith, Sir E. Pearson, &c., &c., and nearly 100 Governors. The subject of investigation was a complaint against Mr. Tuson for having received money for defraying the expenses of pupils, and for not having therewith paid the fees for the lectures in the hospital, whereby the pupils had been obliged to pay the money out of their own pockets a second time, and also statements by Mr. Rowden and Mr. Core, co-leaders with Mr. Tuson, complaining that he had not duly accounted to them for various fees. The proceedings resulted in the following resolution put by Mr. Hawes:—"We, the undersigned, feel strongly the importance of waiving every individual feeling for the security of the hospital, and we deem it right to disclaim further contention, and to place our resignation in the hands of the weekly board at the next meeting." This, which was signed by all the surgeons of the establishment, was carried. The officers will offer themselves for re-election, and it will then be for the Governors to say whether they will re-elect Mr. Tuson.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. S. H. Lucas, Esq., presided. The report was of much interest, and highly favourable. It appeared that the policies were now upwards of 7800, and the income of the society exceeded £11,000. There had been a large accession of new members in the past year, and the funds had also greatly increased.

SANATORY MEASURES.—Wednesday a general meeting of the subscribers and committee of the baths and washhouses for the labouring classes in the north-west district of London, was held at the institution, in George-street, Euston-square, the Rev. W. Dodsworth in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of providing the poor with disinfecting agents—chloride of lime, lime-washes, bushes, palls, and other necessary means to enable them to purify their dwellings. A resolution to this effect was passed, and ordered to be carried into immediate execution. It was announced to the meeting that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had sent a donation of £10 towards the funds, and the Lord Bishop of Durham another to the same amount.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL have, by a large majority, resolved to petition Parliament to remove the civil and political disabilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects.

On Tuesday, Mr. D. Salomons, who has been lately elected to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of ex-Alderman T. Wood, was received in due form by the Lord Mayor, and principal officers of the Corporation, at Guildhall, and took his seat among the members of the Court of Aldermen.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Alderman Musgrave gave notice, recently, in the Court of Aldermen, that he would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the elective franchise for Aldermen and Common Councillors to every person being a freeman of London, renting and occupying for a period of 12 months, a dwelling-house, warehouse, counting-office, chambers, or other Premises within the ward, as a yearly tenant, at the annual rent of £10 and upwards.

MORTALITY IN LONDON.—The report issued by the Registrar-general displays the same alarming figures that made the official statement for the previous week so remarkable. During the seven days ending Dec. 11, 2416 persons died in the metropolis; the average mortality for the period being 1046. The most fatal diseases have been those affecting the organs of respiration. Thus: Inflammation of the windpipe destroyed in the seven days, 299, the average for the week being 39; inflammation of the substance of the lungs killed 294, the average being 109; asthma was fatal to 78, the average being 24. Under the heading of "old age," the average number of deaths for the week is 65; in the present return we find 134. The relative mortality of different districts will be seen by the following portion of the Registrar's report:—

	Population in 1841.	Average Deaths.	Deaths last week.
Kensington—Chelsea—St. George, Hanover-square—Westminster—St. Martin-in-the-Fields—St. James ..	300,711	146	332
St. Marylebone—St. Pancras—Islington—Hackney—Part of Edmonton, viz., Hampstead ..	375,971	184	482
St. Giles and St. George—Strand—Holborn—Clerkenwell—St. Luke—East London—West London—City of London ..	273,653	196	458
Shoreditch—Bethnal Green—Whitechapel—St. George-in-the-East—Stepney—Poplar ..	392,444	232	463
St. Saviour—St. Olave—Bermondsey—St. George, Southwark—Newington—Lambeth—Wandsworth and Clapham—Camberwell—Rotherhithe—Greenwich—Lewisham ..	501,190	288	681
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>1,948,425</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>2416</b>

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday (last week), at six o'clock in the evening, a person entered the shop of Mr. Owen, chemist and druggist, in Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, and being assisted by a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, who waited a short time to enable Mr. Owen to dispense a prescription, followed Mr. Owen, who had taken refuge in his back parlour, where he was thrown down, overpowered, and handcuffed, when a strait waistcoat was put on him, and he was dragged into the street. Mr. Marshall, a neighbour, was at his door, and on Mr. Owen's observing him, he said, "Mr. Marshall, they are taking me to a madhouse." Mr. Owen was then conveyed away in a cab with a keeper and a person on the box to a lunatic asylum. The neighbours, who are perfectly satisfied of his entire sanity and propriety of conduct, determined to take immediate steps to procure his liberation, and retained a respectable solicitor in the neighbourhood. Twelve neighbours swore that they had known him for eleven years, and that he was a quiet, gentlemanly, inoffensive neighbour, and as sane as they were. Mr. Justice Erle, on hearing the facts at Chambers on Wednesday, granted a *habeas corpus* directed to the proprietors of Warburton's establishment at Bethnal-green, for the production and discharge of their prisoner.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT STOKE NEWINGTON.—Thursday morning, between the hours of two and three, a fire broke out upon premises in High-street, Stoke Newington; and with such rapidity did it spread, that, before the engines of the various districts could arrive, three houses were nearly consumed. The premises destroyed were a china and glass warehouse, in the occupation of Mr. Rawlings; a cheesemonger's shop, in the occupation of Mr. Miles; and a fruiterer's shop.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Motcomb and Lowndes-streets, Belgrave-square, Dec. 12.

HAVING OBSERVED an erroneous paragraph in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of 27th Nov., stating that Lord John Russell's Cabinet dinner was provided, and under the management of, the *Messrs. Gunter*; I beg to state that everything was provided by me, and under my direction.

Your obedient servant, RICHARD GUNTER.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES DALBIAC.—The mortal remains of the late Sir C. Dalbiac were removed from the Albany, to the family vault at Kirklington, near Ripon, on Wednesday morning, to the Euston-square terminus, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Rugby; whence they go to the Midland Counties and York and Newcastle Railways, to Boroughbridge, where the Duke of Roxburgh and other relatives were in attendance to accompany the mournful procession to Kirklington.

A SAFETY BROOCH.—An ingenious method of fastening a lady's shawl or dress has recently been registered, by Mr. Ellis, of Exeter. It consists of a chain which allows the wearer to fasten as much of the dress as may be desired. The sole manufacturers for this brooch in London are *Messrs. Green and Banks*, 74, Hatton-garden.

THE CATTLE SHOW.—This exhibition closed on Saturday. No less than 60,000 persons, including some of the nobles in the land, visited it during the four days it was open. The sales of the cattle and other stock exhibited at the Show have exceeded in number those of any preceding year since the establishment of the Club, and the animals have generally obtained unusually good prices. The award of the medal presented by the Club to the largest purchaser was made on Monday.

THE SMITHFIELD CHRISTMAS CATTLE MARKET.—The following statement shows the numbers exhibited on the "great days" during the last eight years, and the prices at which beef was rating at the stated periods:—

Years.	Beasts shown.	s. d.	s. d.
1839 .. ..	5074 .. ..	3 4	5 0
1840 .. ..	3528 .. ..	4 4	5 8
1841 .. ..	4500 .. ..	3 8	5 0
1842 .. ..	4541 .. ..	3 4</	

## ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

YESTERDAY week (the 10th inst.) was the seventy-ninth Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, when a general assembly of the Academicians was held at the apartments in Trafalgar-square, and the customary Distribution of Prizes took place.

We have engraved the two principal Prizes—in Painting and Sculpture. The first has been adjudged to be the best Historical Picture in Oil Colours; the subject, "The Young Men of the Destroyed Tribe of Benjamin Seizing their Destined Brides in the Vineyards."—*Judges* xxi. For this clever work, a gold medal has been awarded to the painter, Mr. John Everett Millais.

The subject of the second Prize—also a gold medal—is "The Murder of the Innocents," the best Composition in Sculpture; the successful artist is Mr. George G. Adams.

To Mr. Edward Rumsey, for the best architectural design (for a cathedral church), the gold medal, and the discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West.

To Mr. William Proctor, for the best copy made in the School of Painting, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman.

To Mr. Thomas George Duvall, for the best drawing from the life, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman.

To Mr. Ferdinand Pickering, for the next best drawing from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. James Chester Lansdown, for the best architectural drawing of the entrance and interior of the Temple Church, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman.

To Mr. Charles Compton, for the drawings from the antique, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professor Fuseli.

To Mr. Edmund Eagles, for the next best drawings from the antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. Edward James Physick, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President, the premiums were distributed by George Jones, Esq., the keeper, who delivered a short address to the students.

The General Assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shee was unanimously re-elected President.

—COUNCIL.—**NEW LIST.**—Frederick Richard Lee, Esq., William Wyon, Esq., Sir Richard Westmacott, and John Peter Deering, Esq.

—**OLD LIST.**—Thomas Webster, Patrick Macdowell, John Rogers Herbert, and Thomas Uwins, Esqrs.



SCULPTURE.—BY MR. GEORGE G. ADAMS.—"MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS."

VISITORS IN THE LIFE ACADEMY.—**NEW LIST.**—William Mulready, Daniel MacIise, Solomon Alexander Hart, Henry William Pickersgill, and William Wyon, Esqrs.

—**OLD LIST.**—Abraham Cooper, Thomas Webster, John Rogers Herbert, and Patrick Macdowell, Esqrs.

—**VISITORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PAINTING.**—**NEW LIST.**—Solomon Alexander Hart, Daniel MacIise, William Frederick Witherington, and Clarkson Stanfield, Esqrs.

—**OLD LIST.**—William Mulready, Charles Robert Leslie, Thomas Webster, and John Rogers Herbert, Esqrs.

AUDITORS RE-ELECTED.—William Mulready, Esq., Sir Richard Westmacott, and Philip Hardwick, Esq.

THE HUSSITE PREACHER.  
PAINTED BY LESSING.

JOHN HUSS was one of the many precursors of the Reformation, who, being born a century too soon, won the crown of martyrdom, not the wreath of victory. He prepared the way for Luther; but in Germany and Bohemia, the establishment of the New Faith cost nearly half a century of war, bloodshed, and devastation. John Huss was burned alive on the 6th of July, 1415. As he had attended the summons of the Council of Constance under a safeguard from the Emperor, his death excited in Bohemia the wildest spirit of revenge. The Reformers revolted, and, headed by John Ziska (the one-eyed), a man who joined extraordinary military talent to the deepest religious fanaticism—a Bohemian Cromwell—defeated all the armies which the Kings of Bohemia, Wenzel and Sigismund, backed by the Pope, could bring against them. They took the city of Prague, and established, on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river Moldau, a settlement, called Mount Tabor. From this as from a centre, the Hussites ravaged Bohemia, and made incursions into the centre of Germany, for a period of thirty years. The wildest and most savage spirit of fanaticism raged among them, and it was directed with such skill by Ziska, that, for an entire generation, they were really Invincible. But the same spirit produced divisions among them; Mount Tabor became the source from whence sprang those sects whose strange, repulsive, and often disgusting principles and practices, startled Europe in the middle ages, and actually retarded the progress of the Reformation, which Huss began by rejecting the doctrines and authority of the Church of Rome.

The picture of Lessing represents a scene from the period when the Hussites, in all the madness of religious fanaticism and political revolution, were ravaging their own country, and spreading destruction and terror around them. Huss, the martyr, little thought how he would be avenged, or to what excesses his teachings would carry his fellow citizens. The learned Professor and pacific school-man, who braved death



PAINTING.—BY MR. JOHN E. MILLAIS.—"THE YOUNG MEN OF THE DESTROYED TRIBE OF BENJAMIN SEIZING THEIR DESTINED BRIDES IN THE VINEYARDS."

## FINE ARTS.



THE HUSSITE SERMON.—PAINTED BY C. F. LESSING.

for his creed, would probably have shrunk with horror from his savage successors, who preached to congregations kneeling in the lurid light of burning towns, with weapons still dropping blood. Many such a scene as the artist has imagined must have occurred. The Hussites went forth not as an army only, but as a society; their encampments, fortified with their wagons, included both sexes and all ages; the "cup" was their standard and emblem, and the painter has denoted the chief tenet of the sect by placing the chalice in the hand of the preacher, who raises it aloft with enthusiasm. The various weapons, from the lance of the well-armed Knight, to the spiked halberd of the peasant, show the mixture of ranks; the burning town in the distance speaks of the exterminating spirit that animated all.

The Reformation was most destructive to the material prosperity of Germany.

It was preceded by the war of the Hussites; it was followed in another century by the thirty years war under Tilly and Wallenstein, and of which Gustavus Adolphus was the Ziska, without the success of the old blind fanatic. In that war, all the old freedom of Germany, her middle-age charters and institutions, were lost, and millions of people feel the effects of the religious fury of their fathers to the present hour.

## THE "LADY KENNAWAY."

GREAT interest has been excited in the Mercantile Marine by the recent abandonment of the ship *Lady Kennaway* by her master and crew and the subsequent

falling in of two Danish ships with the derelict vessel, who, with the assistance of other seamen, succeeded in towing the vessel into Plymouth harbour.

It appears that the *Nayaden* barque and the *Industrie* brig fell in with the *Lady Kennaway* in 47° 4' N. lat., and 8° 31' W. long.; the latter having been seen for some time, without a single sail set, rather an extraordinary circumstance in the Bay of Biscay. The crews of the *Nayaden* and the *Industrie*, having boarded the *Kennaway*, found everything in the greatest confusion, and no one on board. They then debated as to what was best to be done, and determined to try and save her, at all hazards.

They immediately set to work, by clearing the decks. Nearly every sail was gone, having, apparently, been cut away from the yards, as was, also, most of



NAYADEN.

INDUSTRIE.

LADY KENNAWAY.

THE "LADY KENNAWAY" IN TOW OF THE DANISH VESSELS, "INDUSTRIE" AND "NAYADEN."—DRAWN BY CONDY.

her running rigging. They, however, found a main top-sail, which they soon bent, and, having been supplied with a fore-sail, foretop-sail, and foretop-mast-stay-sail, from the *Industrie*, they proceeded to rig out a spar as a temporary rudder. The mates, carpenters, and a seaman from each vessel being left on board, both vessels proceeded to tow her, which was persevered in, to their great danger for about thirty hours. The *Nayaden* led, but, in consequence of the warps and hawsers not being strong enough, and the wind in creasing, they were obliged to cast her off. The *Industrie* being much strained and leaky, the captain left his people and sails on board the *Lady Kennaway*, with the understanding, that the *Nayaden* should remain by her, and tow her into Falmouth.

On the 24th of November, when in lat.  $46^{\circ} 48' N.$ , and long.  $7^{\circ} 38' W.$ , her Majesty's brigantine, *Dolphin*, Hon. Captain Boyle, hove in sight, and sent a midshipman and eight seamen to assist on board with a bawser; the bight of which was brought on board the *Nayaden*, who then pursued her course. Two rudders had been fitted, but carried away; the third was fixed on Monday, Nov. 28, when it began to blow very heavily from the northward, and the *Nayaden* was again obliged to cast her off, having torn away her bulwarks, and in lat.  $49^{\circ} 3' N.$ , long.  $5^{\circ} 12' W.$ , lost sight of her. From that time until Wednesday, the 1st December, they met with a succession of heavy gales; and, it may be easily imagined the endurance and hardships this brave little band of men, assisted by the English officer and sailors, underwent, when we state that it required six men, nearly half the crew, to steer her. They then made the Start Point, and were boarded by Mr. R. Stibbs, pilot of Plymouth, who, in order to steer her, was obliged to take his own vessel in tow. Her Majesty's steamer, *Confiance*, which had been despatched by Sir J. West, the Admiral at Plymouth, in quest of her, fell in with, and, having taken her in tow, brought her into Plymouth about seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

When first the Danish captains and seamen boarded the *Lady Kennaway*, to their great surprise, there were but fifteen or sixteen inches of water in the hold, which was freed in about ten minutes, the pumps working admirably. Our artist saw the vessel, with thirty-one hours' water in her, pumped dry in less than a minute and a half!

She is little damaged, but has evidently been plundered, as the five-rails of poop, top of the capstan, and some cleats, which were of brass, are taken; the cuddy and cabins have been ransacked; bulk-heads knocked down; the table, and everything; in the shape of valuables, gone; and a bottle of madeira was the only thing in the shape of provisions left on board. It is said there were about £10,000 worth of silks and shawls on board, but not a vestige of them was found. The cargo, which consists of cotton, rice, and coffee, is but little injured, and, together with the ship, is estimated at £200,000.

We trust that a handsome salvage will reward these brave men for the unceasing toil and hardships they have undergone. The claims of the Danes are entrusted in the hands of T. W. Fox, Jun., Esq., their much-esteemed Consul at Plymouth. The Danes are said to claim £100,000 salvage, and the *Dolphin*, £25,000.

The commander and crew of the *Lady Kennaway*, in justification of their abandonment of the ship, intend to enter a protest relating all the circumstances of the affair, and Captain Avery, Mr. Walsh, and the second and third mates, and the whole of the crew, thirty-two in number, have signed their names to a statement, which is totally at variance with many of the accounts already published. This statement is an extract from the ship's log, and was read over to the men before they affixed their signatures to it. It is too lengthy for quotation here, but, we give its main points:—

"On the 3rd of June, 1847, I left Bombay in the barque *Lady Kennaway*, bound to London. Nothing material occurred after leaving the island of Terceira, when, on the 2nd of November, we had a strong gale from N.E. to N.N.W., which lasted about forty hours. We had light winds up to Sunday, Nov. 7th, which commenced with fresh increasing breezes, with fine weather at noon; it blew a fresh gale, with thick weather, from the S.W., at 10 P.M.; it blew a perfect gale from midnight up to the time of my losing the rudder.

"On Monday, November the 7th, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 7 A.M., in a heavy gale of wind from S.W., we lost the maintop-sail from the close reefed foretopmast staysail, and greater part of the main-trysail, the ship being hove to, when the spindle of the rudder carried away. I immediately secured it as well as was possible in the poop, and commenced clearing away the after part of the between decks, to enable us to ship a tiller, which was accomplished in about two hours. Just as we were ready to ship it, the rudder went away altogether, the ship labouring violently, and making a great quantity of water all across the stern frame, so as to keep both the pumps constantly going. I mustered the officers and crew and consulted them what was best to be done, and it was unanimously thought expedient, for the safety of the major part of the cargo, to lighten the ship abeam by throwing a part of it overboard, which occupied us until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the ship still making a great quantity of water.

"11 A.M., Tuesday, it still blowing very hard, the ship labouring very heavily, we with much difficulty got a spar off the boom, and commenced constructing a rudder. Saw two brigs and one schooner standing to the westward; made every signal for assistance, and fired guns, but they took no notice of us. The ship made a great quantity of water; guns were fired, and lights burned all night.

"On Wednesday morning, the rudder was completed, between ten and eleven o'clock, and got over the stern. At daylight, saw three brigs and two schooners were standing by the wind to the W.S.W., made every signal for assistance, which must have been seen by the two nearest of them, they being at one time not more than six miles from us; but none of them attempted to come towards us, myself and every person on board using every exertion to get the rudder secured, but from the want of gear, and from its size, and the heavy sea on, we were unable to effect it. At noon, the Belgian schooner *La Meuse*, Captain J. F. Jipsen, hove in sight, and, observing our signals, and the crippled appearance of the ship, bore down to us. I hailed him, and stated our condition to him, and asked him to remain by me until I could communicate with him. The French brig *Minerva*, of Havre, also bore down to us, with the schooner *Daphne*, of Brixham. I had the jolly boat lowered, and went on board *La Meuse*, and endeavoured to get the captain to take me in tow; but, *La Meuse* being an iron vessel, and, in his opinion, too slight to hold the ship many minutes, providing we had cables to do it with, which we had not, he declined, and strongly advised me to save the lives of the crew. I again, with much difficulty, on account of the high sea running, returned on board. During my absence, the French brig *Minerva* was hailed by the chief officer for assistance; he said he could not take us in tow, but would take our crew, if we liked. The schooner *Daphne*, of Brixham, came under our stern. I asked him for assistance to take me in tow, in conjunction with *La Meuse*. I asked him to send his boat on board; he said he could not, neither could his vessel tow me, but he would take my crew, if I liked; I asked him to stay by me; he hauled his wind, and stood away to some distance, so that it was impossible for me to communicate with him, having no boats. \* \* \* \* \*

"After consulting with the whole of the officers, all concurred in one opinion, and I consented to send the disabled people, with the clothes of the crew, on board *La Meuse*. I sent Mr. M' Birney, the second officer, away with some hands, including those disabled, to assist in getting her long-boat out, which was iron; at four P.M., the jolly-boat and iron launch returned, and but a few things were put into her in consequence of the high sea running, with which, with much difficulty, they reached the schooner, the jolly-boat being so much damaged as to be incapable of returning. At eight P.M., the sea being so high the iron boat went down, and was lost; people kept constantly at the pumps. At ten P.M., the rudder hanging over her stern, striking the ship so violently in consequence of a great portion of the gear having been carried away, I gave orders for it to be cut away, which was accomplished; *La Meuse* keeping close to us, at times within hail, the captain advising me strongly to leave the ship, for, it was his opinion, we should have a gale of wind before many hours. The schooner *Daphne* not in sight after eight P.M. The French brig *Minerva* lying some distance to leeward. At daylight, Captain Jipsen of *La Meuse* hailed me to urge me to come on board. The schooner *Daphne* about seven miles on our weather bow, and no other vessel in sight, at daylight, I gave orders to patch the cutter and long boat up as well as it was possible, they being at that time not capable of swimming. The *La Meuse* not having any boat that she could send to communicate with me, in about three hours the long boat was put over the side, and most of the men's clothes that remained put into her with some of my own. The *Meuse* being close under our lee-beam, the schooner *Daphne* bore up and came down under the stern. I again entreated him to give me assistance, in conjunction with *La Meuse*, to tow the ship while the weather was no worse. He said he could not. I asked him to send his boat on board several times, as I had none of my own to lower, and that I would guarantee £1000 for his assistance, if he would but take the ship in tow; he said he could not, neither could he put his boat out, at the same time having a splendid boat on his decks; he wore the vessel round, and stood away too far for my two shattered boats to reach him, telling me, if I liked, he would take the crew.

"The weather coming on very dirty, and the sea rising, I was compelled to let the long boat go into the water; she was no sooner there than she was half full; they made for the schooner *La Meuse*, and just as they reached her side, she went down with everything in her, but no lives were lost. In about an hour, the cutter was put over, and the remainder of the people's clothes, with our small stock of provisions remaining, put into her, and sent away, seeing no hopes of any timely assistance. A few minutes afterwards, I saw a smack to windward running down; I made a signal to him, and he came under the stern. I made the same proposals to him that I had made to the other vessels. He proved to be only a small vessel of from 30 to 40 tons, the *Caroline*, of Guernsey.

"Expecting an approaching gale of wind, and seeing no hopes of any timely assistance, on the return of the cutter, I with the greatest reluctance, consented, with the officers, to leave the ship, being compelled to jump into the boat, she not being able to lie alongside for the high sea running. I remained under the lee of her for the schooner to come close up, but, on account of her missing stays several times, it was impossible for me to fetch her. The smack being close at hand, I boarded her and got on board, but was forced to let the boat go, being nearly full of water; the schooner *La Meuse* made sail up to us, and sent a small boat for me, stating he would bring me into Falmouth. When I left the ship, she had two feet four inches water in the pump well; being so much by the head, I supposed, by the appearance of her, to have at least four or five feet of water in the fore part, for all appearance she was settling by the head since daylight. I then left the chief officer, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Brown, third ditto, and four of the crew, in the smack, in case anything should detain the schooner.

"To the truth of this the whole of the crew and officers are ready to attest on their oaths, and have affixed their names hereto."

The sketch, by Mr. N. M. Condy, represents the *Lady Kennaway* in tow of the Danish vessels, with the temporary rudder they had fitted; to do which, they had to saw through her decks, which, to add to their difficulties, were made of teak-wood.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. J."—We had not overlooked your question, but could hardly imagine you were in earnest. What would be said to such a procedure as giving the names of several private gentlemen, accompanied by comments on their age, looks, personal deportment, and acquirements, in a public newspaper, simply to gratify the curiosity of a few amiable admirers? The proposed name is very appropriate. We shall hope to hear from you again.

"Woodstockiensis."—Verbal quibbling. When White undertakes to mate in four moves, he means four at the utmost, against any possible defence which his opponent can devise. If Black play ill, and is mated in less, that does not vitiate the Problem.

"H. L."—No. The result is not the same. In our solution of Mr. Meymont's Problem, the mate must be given in three moves. In yours it may be postponed, as Black can interpose his Knight when the Bishop checks.

"Pedona."—The penalty for Castling illegally is to move either King or Castle, at the choice of your adversary.

"R. M. M." Taunton.—"The Chess-Player's Chronicle," published by Hurst, of King William-street, Strand, at 1s., in monthly parts.

"White Rook."—Enigma 236 is perfectly correct.—Try it again.

"Francois."—"B. S." "Tyro," "J. A. G." "C. B."—See the correction of Problem 222, in our last paper.

"S. gma."—It shall be reported on immediately.

"W. B."—Somewhat too easy; but it shall appear anon.

"S. H. W." is thanked. His last communication arrived too late for examination at this moment; but he may rely upon its receiving due attention.

"Beta." St. Neot's.—A very pretty little stratagem, for which we shall willingly find a niche.

"R. F. A."—The error in "The Sphynx" has been commented on, and corrected ad nauseam.

"H. W. F. C."—You are right in No. 236, but in the next you have failed.

"T. R. D."—A little patience. Our communications on the subject of Chess alone, last week, considerably exceeded one hundred; it is impossible that all should meet with the immediate attention they deserve.

"R. J. S."—No. 201 is perfectly correct. See the Solution in our last, under the head "Solution to Problem No. 200."

"T. H."—Free Trade Club.

"Red Rook."—The position is crowded with an array of unserviceable men, and is too artificial in construction. Try again: taking as models, the fine conceptions of Dat Rio, D'Orville, and Bolton.

"B. T. W."—Several matches of interest are now playing at the splendid salon of Ries's Divan. The two players named have never met.

"A Young Collegian."—"E. G. D." "F. P." and others, are mistaken. Problem No. 202, as corrected in our last, cannot be solved in less than four moves.

"H. P. L."—Your solution was destroyed.

"Brixtonian."—It shall be examined.

"W. E."—They shall have due attention. Your solution of Enigma 237 is incorrect.

"R. M. A."—It is not allowable to capture a piece in the act of Castling.

"Muff."—The London Club is open morning, noon, and night.

"G. R. S."—The King must not go into check of a piece that is employed in covering the adverse monarch from a check.

"J. F. B."—Your Problem shall be examined.

"German."—Mr. Harrivitz, we believe, is at present in Berlin. He has just favoured us with some interesting Games lately played on the Continent, which shall appear ere long.

"F. R. S." and others.—The blemishes you justly complain of in our Chess Diagrams will not again occur. They are attributable entirely to the type having been worn over much.

"R. O. S. E."—Certes a position propounded for solution in four moves, which can be solved in three, is not a legitimate Problem; but you have not shown this to be the case in Enigma 237.

"H. P." "L. B." "J. W." and others, are egregiously wrong in asserting that the substitution of the Black Bishop does not correct the inaccuracy in "S.H.W."s clever Problem No. 202.

"T. H."—The position of the pieces on diagram No. 203 was correctly given; but, owing to defective type, the whole, in some copies, was undecipherable. Place the men as follows:—White: K on Q Kt sq; Q on K Ks sq; B at Q 7th; P at Q 2nd. Black: K on Q 6th; Q on Q R sq; B at Q 4th; B at K B 3rd—White to mate in four moves.

"C. E. R."—Very acceptable, we doubt not. They shall be duly reported on. Is it possible you could misunderstand the allusion in question, redolent as it was of pheasant and partridge?

"A Veteran."—There is no flaw in the beautiful stratagem No. 181.

"B. B."—The idea is ingenious, but it is not cleverly worked out. Make another effort.

"Equotutic."—The game in parts is cleverly contested, but there is some inaccuracy in the description which renders the latter moves unintelligible.

"S. H. W."—One of the most beautiful we have seen for some time. Has it been rigidly scrutinised?

"Old Joe." "V. R. Y."—Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

"J. F."—Your opponent could not claim to Castle in such a case.

"Peon" is wrong respecting Enigma 237.

Solutions by "Sigma," "Soprattita," "H. P. L." "Brixtonian," "Ambulator," "A. Z. B. Y." "White Rook," "T. R." "B. M." "J. R." "H. G." "F. T. M." "G. G. P." "A. Veteran," "J. G." "R. O. E. S." "Helena," "Miles," "Lex," "Philo-Chess," "B. B." "G. A. H." "Abbot M." "German," "Lizzy," "P. S." "G. P." "M. P." "White," "J. H. H." "Old Joe," "A. L. M." "J. G. H." are correct.

Answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred, from want of space, till next week.

\* \* \* The Members of the Lincoln Chess Club are willing to accept the challenge lately put forth by the Club at Oxford, to play a Match by Correspondence. The Secretaries have omitted to send the addresses of their Clubs.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 202.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt takes K B P Kt takes Rook 3. Kt to K sq Kt takes B, or any other move  
(dis ch) (dis ch) 4. Kt Mates

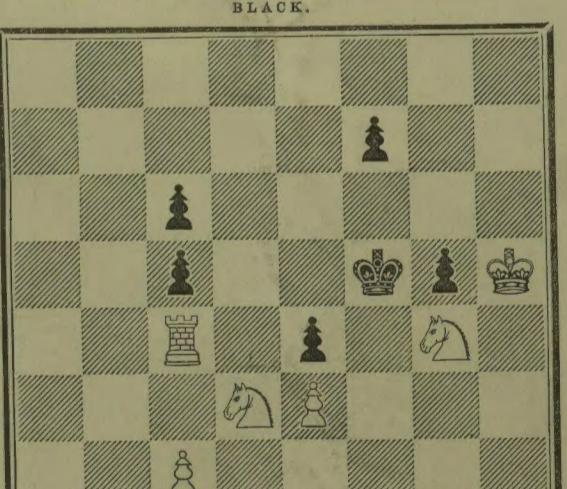
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to K 5th 3. P two sq (ch) K to Q 3d.  
2. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) K to K 4th 4. Q to Q 7th—Mate

## PROBLEM, NO. 204.

By H. B. B., of Lynn.

White moving first to checkmate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE. BLACK.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 242.

WHITE. BLACK.  
K at Q R 5th K at Q B sq 3. Kt at K R 8th, and Q Kt 7th  
Rs at K B 3d and 6th Q at Q R 7th Ps at K 2nd and Q R 3d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WHITE. BLACK.  
K at Q R 6th K at Q B sq 3. Kt at K R 8th, and Q Kt 7th  
R at Q R 7th Q at Q B 2d Ps at K 2nd and Q R 3d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## FINE ARTS.

FLOWERS AND THEIR KINDRED THOUGHTS. Poetry by M. A. BACON. Designs by OWEN JONES. Longman and Co.

Of the exquisite taste in which this work is produced we can, by description, convey to the reader but an imperfect idea: to our thinking it appears the *ne plus ultra* of chastely elegant design and masterly execution. We will, however, strive to detail its perfection.

The aim is to illustrate the association of Flowers with certain passions and phases of human excellence—thus:

Snowdrop	Hope	Honeysuckle	Constancy.
Primrose	Innocence	Carnation	Fascination.
Violet	Modesty	Convolvulus	Timidity.
Heart-bell and Pimpernel	Childhood	Fuchsia	Fine Taste.
Lilies of the Valley	Humility	Pansy	Thoughts.
Hawthorn	Joy	Forget-Me-Not	Romance.
Rose	Love	Holly	Friendship.

Of each of these Flowers there is a large illustration coloured after nature, with the name of the flower printed in gold; and the opposite page bears the appropriate stanzas, also printed in gold. The paper is of warm sienna tint, which gives additional richness to the gold printing, as well as to the colours of the flowers. This transition from garish white to warm tint in paper, we are glad to see adopted in many fine specimens of book printing.

The Artist's share in the production of this work is extended to the binding; the inside facings are vine-branches printed in gold upon satin-net paper; and the outer cover is of light amber-coloured leather, boldly stamped with foliage, trellis-work, and rustic lettering. The title, too, is gold printed rustic, intertwined with the plants, and their intermingling with the lettering is the work of pure fancy. The tail-piece incloses the imprint within ivy. The designs are by Owen Jones, and the drawing on stone by E. L. Bateman.

The poetical accompaniments are feelingly written, with a tinge of olden rhyme; the introductory epigraph is—

"Bind up thy thoughts as thou wouldest bind thy flowers;  
Weed them, and then shall brighten thy lone hours."

We quote the stanzas on Holly—Friendship:—

"The Year doth bind her garland up with thee,  
Rough product of a halo and healthy tree!  
Through Winter's sheet she bids thee shine out free,  
Under a sacred name.  
We give it from the heart! For thus in grief,  
When life hath fall'n into the yellow leaf,  
And through its snows we look to find relief—  
Friendship will do the same."

We need scarcely add our warm commendation of this beautiful work: as a Christmas gift, it will soon become very popular; and a more acceptable ornament for the *encoigneur*, the drawing-room or the boudoir-table, it would scarcely be possible to devise.

## MODEL OF SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE. Modelled by EGERTON J. FILMORE.

This fac-simile memorial of our great Dramatic Poet's House, in Henley-street, Stratford-upon-Avon, has but one slight drawback in design: it represents a detached house, with half-timbered gable-ends, whereas, the accredited birth-place is now but a tenement, joined on each side by other dwellings: this, it must be allowed, in some measure, detracts from the identity of the subject; the other details are, however, very correct, even to the inscription board beneath Shakespeare's birth-room window; the portico, &c. It is very nicely executed, in the new material called Parian; if we mistake not; it has the elegant purity of wax, and, mounted upon crimson, beneath a glass shade, the Model will form a pleasing drawing-room or library ornament: presenting, at the same time, an interesting memorial of genius, and a novel specimen of improved manufacture. The platform of the house is about 4½ inches square, and the height 4 inches; of the stand 7 inches square; height of stand and shade, 7 inches. The Artist's property, we perceive, is registered.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been no alteration in the value of money during the past week, although a difficulty exists with regard to the ordinary modes of investment for short dates. Bills are scarcely to be had, and this tends to make the Stock Exchange the great medium for lending; Stock and Exchequer Bills (after good commercial bills) being considered the safest security. Money had consequently been so plentiful in the Stock Market, that in many cases borrowers could not be found. At present it ranges at about four per cent. The upward tendency of Consols is mainly to be attributed to this cause.

By the Indian Mail, which arrived on Tuesday, it is ascertained that intelligence of the failures of Gommell, Brothers; Gower, Nephews; Reid, Irving, and Co.; Watson, Brothers; Perkins, Schlusser, and Co.; Cockerell and Co.; Loyal, Brothers; Samuel Phillips and Co.; Thomas, Son, and Lefevre; and De Jersey and Co., had been received in Bombay, but "the most perfect confidence" was felt in the capabilities of the Bombay houses to maintain their credit. It must be remembered, however, that it was not from Bombay that any serious results were looked for, the accounts which have been published of the various failed houses showing their undertakings to have been carried on almost entirely with Bengal, Canton, or the Mauritius. It is also to be noticed that the news of the failures was not published till the 9th of November, and that the present mail was despatched on the 13th, so that only three or four days had elapsed during which any of its consequences could have transpired. Such a period is quite inadequate to admit of any accurate estimate of the real position of affairs, even if there had been reason to anticipate results of importance.

The failures of Kickards, Little, and Co.; Barclay, Brothers; Lawrence Phillips and Sons; Scott, Bell, and Co.; Thurburn and Co.; Johnson, Cole, and Co.; Lockster and Co.; and some others, were still unknown.

The balance-sheet of Messrs. Trneman and Cooke has been handed to the Bank of England, and it shows the firm to be in a position to pay 20s. in the pound, but, at the same time, as delay will be necessary to this end, it demonstrates the necessity for their stoppage at the period when that step was decided on. A meeting of the creditors will be held in the course of a few days, and it is expected that a proposition will be submitted to discharge all claims by instalments, running from next month up to February, 1849.

The suspension of C. de Bruyn and Sons, of Amsterdam, announced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, has caused the annexed abstract of the balance sheet to be laid before the creditors, on the occasion of their application for time to meet their engagements:—

Assets.	Liabilities.
Florins.	Florins.
Sugar refinery, &c. 2,957,979.67	2,284,792.00
Gasworks 893,654.42	482,328.57
Estimated surplus balance .. ..	1,084,513.24

3,851,633.82 3,851,633.82

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Leaf, Barnett, Scottson, and Co. on Wednesday, the accounts presented showed 20s. in the pound, with a surplus of £3500; but, it was explained by Mr. Lloyd, the professional representative of the suspended firm, that a considerable allowance must be made for depreciation in realising the stock, as well as for a large amount of bad debts. Under the circumstances of the case, the offer Leaf, Barnett, and Co., felt themselves competent to make, should the creditors not manifest a disposition to pursue any other course of liquidation, was 18s. in the pound, payable by equal instalments (with security for the last), at three, six, and nine months. This proposal, however, did not meet with the approval of the meeting.

It appeared that Captain Carnegie is a claimant against Leaf, Barnett, and Co., for £12,200, on which he is entitled to rank equally with all other creditors, and it seemed to be a question whether he would consent to a delay in the receipt of his dividends to accommodate the other parties having claims on the estate. After much conversation a creditor suggested that the shortest way of coming to a definitive understanding on the point was to reject the offer, and intimate that 17s. 6d. would be accepted. A committee of four creditors, after consulting the partners on this amended proposition, returned, and stated as the result, that having carefully weighed the whole circumstances, they were of opinion that Leaf, Barnett, Scottson, and Co., should be permitted to arrange at the rate of 16s. in the pound. It being understood that this amount would be paid in the same manner and at the same dates as the 15s., and that the committee would pursue the necessary steps to obtain, if possible, security for the last instalment, resolutions were passed authorising proceedings for a compromise on the terms stated. In conclusion, testimony was borne by the creditors to the correctness of the whole of the business transactions of the suspended firm.

It was determined, at a meeting held on Wednesday, of the creditors of Gates, Coats, Bartlett, and Co., warehousemen, of Watling-street, to administer to the estate in bankruptcy, their offer for a composition being only 2s. 6d. in the pound. The accounts presented on this occasion exhibited debts to the amount of £13,000, and assets, £2200.

A dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, on the estate of Lesley, Alexander, and Co., will be paid early next month.

Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., propose to pay, under inspection, twenty shillings in the pound, in four half-yearly instalments, commencing the 3rd of June next. On Monday, the English Funds opened buoyantly, at an advance of ½ per cent., which was maintained. The first quotation was 85½ ex div., for the Opening, in January; the books being closed for transfer until the 18th of that month. After a momentary rise to 85½, the closing price was as above. The supposed insecurity of M. Guizot's position, according to the Paris advices, had a slightly depressing effect on Tuesday; but the unlooked-for arrival of the Indian Mail, with better news than could have been anticipated, caused prices to close at an improvement. Scarcely any variation occurred on Wednesday, prices ranging from 85½ to 85½, at which quotation they closed. Thursday's Market opened with Consols at 85½, but afterwards declined to 85½. A reaction, however, changed the value to 85½. Exchequer Bills have improved steadily, and are firm at the week's advance. Bank Stock has somewhat advanced, but India Bonds still continue at 21s. discount. The current values are for Bank Stock, 18s.; Three per Cent. Reduced, 84½; Three per Cent. Consols 8s.; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 85½; Long Annuities, 8s. 9d.; India Bonds, £1000. 15d.; Ditto, under £1000, 15d.; Consols for Account, 85½; Exchequer Bills £1000, 10p.; Small, 11p.;

On Monday and Tuesday there was scarcely any animation in the Foreign Market, with the exception of a slight demand for Mexican, which was done at the advance of 18½ for Account. This price was well maintained on Wednesday, and prices generally showed an upward tendency. Spanish and Dutch have im-

proved, and an unusual amount of business was done on Thursday, the settlement of the half-monthly account passing off favourably. Prices at the close of the week are for Brazilian, 80; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 79; Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent, 85½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 49; Ecuador Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent, 18; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, 18½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent, 29; Portuguese, 4 per Cent, 22½; Ditto, Account, 22½; Spanish 5 per Cent, 17½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent, 34½; Ditto, Deferred, 10; Dutch, 4 per Cent Certificates, 84.

The Railway Market closes not quite buoyantly as it was at the commencement of the week. Prices are:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 17½; Birminham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13½; Bristol and Exeter, 6½; Ditto, 12½; York, 15; Buckinghamshire, 3½; Caledonian, 36½; Ditto, Half Share, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 21; Eastern Counties, 15½; Ditto, York Extension, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46½; Great Northern, 4½; Great Western, 99; Ditto, Half Shares, 58½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17; Ditto, New, £17, 7s.; Ipswich and Bury, St. Edmunds, 5½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 5½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5½; Ditto (West Riding Union) 2½; Leeds and Bradford, 9½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43½; London and North Western, 15½; Ditto, ditto, New, 7½; Ditto Fifths, 11½; Ditto, £40 (M. and B.), 60; Ditto, £10. (M. and B.) A., 11½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) B., 11½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 5½; London and South Western, £41 6s. 8d., 54 x. n.; Ditto, New Consols, 8½; Ditto, New £50, 29 x. n.; Ditto, Tenthos (Consol) 36; Ditto, Thirds, 1 d.; Midland, 10½; Ditto £40 Shares, 4½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 82; Midland Consol, Bristol and Birmingham, six per cent, 11½; Norfolk, 7½; North British, 25½; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7; South Devon, Preiser, 13; South Eastern and Dover, 31; Ditto, No. 4, 12; Ditto, 11½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) B., 11½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) 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THE LATE MR. R. LISTON.

truly say that he contemplated any in the light of a partisan. Mr. O'Connell always regarded him as the most constitutional Judge on the Bench. Mr. Justice Burton married, in 1787, Miss Anna Andrews, and by her, who died 10th March, 1822, he had an only daughter, Eliza Felicia, who married, in 1819, John Betty West, Esq., Q.C., and M.P. for the city of Dublin.

## ROBERT LISTON, ESQ.

This pre-eminently distinguished surgeon was son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, in whose parish he was born, in the year 1794. Mr. Liston pursued his early studies at the High School of Edinburgh, and received his professional instruction from Dr. John Barclay, a celebrated Lecturer on Anatomy in that city. On completing his education, he entered on practice in the Scottish metropolis with distinguished success; but, in the year 1834, was induced, by the offer of an appointment in the North London Hospital, to remove to the capital, where he ever since maintained an eminent position in the branch of the profession to which he especially devoted himself.

Though exceedingly robust in his habits and appearance, Mr. Liston was prematurely cut off in his fifty-third year, in consequence, we believe, of having unduly exerted himself in some violent calisthenic exercises, in which he was accustomed to indulge. He was the author of several works on surgery.

He married, in 1820, a daughter of the late Adam Crawford, Esq., wine-merchant, of Leith, by whom he has left, in addition, we believe, to a son, a daughter, the wife of Mr. Dalrymple, an eminent surgeon, of Norwich.

From the *post mortem* examination of the body of this celebrated surgeon, it appears that the cause of death was an aneurism of the aorta, as large as an orange, pressing on and running into the trachea. The first alarming symptom occurred while Mr. Liston was receiving patients; and when perfectly quiet, he suddenly felt his mouth filled with fluid, and retiring into his dressing-room, he coughed up between thirty and forty ounces of arterial blood. Drs. Watson and Forbes attended and examined the chest, but without detecting anything morbid either in the lungs or circulation; and the deceased was himself the first to suggest the formation of an aneurism: but, in the absence of physical signs of such a lesion, a favourable view was taken of the case. The remains of the lamented gentleman were interred on Monday last in the Highgate Cemetery.

Our illustration is from the excellent Portrait by Count d'Orsay.

## THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ., OF COPGROVE, CO. YORK.



Mr. DUNCOMBE died at his seat, near Knaresborough, on the 7th inst. He was younger brother of Charles First Lord Feversham, and great grandson of Thomas Brown, Esq., of the city of London, who inherited the great fortune of his brother-in-law, Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London in 1708, and assumed the surname of Duncombe. Mr. Duncombe, of Copgrove, married, in 1795, Emma, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, and, by her, who died in 1840, has left four sons and three daughters, the eldest of the former being Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury.

## LADY GARDINER.

THE Right Hon. Frances Margaret, Baroness Gardiner, died at Kinmel Park, near St. Asaph, on the 8th instant, in the 34th year of her age.

Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of Lord Dinenben, and wife of the present Lord Gardiner, to whom she was married in December, 1834, and by whom she had no issue.



## LADY MONTFORT.

THE Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Montfort, died at her residence, Lower Eaton-street, on the 10th inst.



Her Ladyship's maiden name was Watts, and her marriage took place on the 5th of September, 1793; she has died without issue.

## THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

THE case of Purtaub Singh, the Rajah of Sattara, which has, for so many years, furnished a weapon of attack against the Board of Control, Sir J. Hobhouse, and the East India Company, and the disputes arising out of it, have just been closed by the hand of death. The Rajah departed this life on the 16th of October, at Benares, where he had for some years resided as a state prisoner, but in the enjoyment of wealth, if not of rank; for though the Indian Government deprived him of his throne, they left him in possession of a handsome revenue. This circumstance may, perhaps, explain the pertinacity with which his case has been kept before the public for so many years. The meetings, resolutions, petitions, motions in the House, could not have been carried on without the mainspring of the Rajah's cash. Had he been the subject of a native power, when he fell under suspicion, it would certainly have cut off his head. The East India Company might have silenced him quite as effectually by cutting off—his pension. But the £10,000 a year it allowed the fallen Prince furnished him with arms, which have been not unskillfully used against itself.

That the East India Company dealt somewhat sternly with him, and acted on suspicions as if they were certainties, is probable enough. But in the East, our Government is perpetually put on the defensive; it must suppress the very semblance of conspiracy; the strong hand is the one thing needful, and what we understand as "fair trials," would, as between us and the native Princes, be our ruin. There are many offences highly dangerous to our supremacy in India that must be met on the instant; delay, doubt, legal formalities would be attributed by the Asiatics not to a love of justice, but weakness. And there are some cases out of the pale of law; they are questions of policy and action. The Colonial Office, for instance, does not scruple to recall by a dispatch a weak, or blundering Governor; in the same manner the Indian Government is obliged to deal with the native Princes subjected to it; in neither case can all the reasons for the step always be given. One of these doubtful cases was that of the Rajah of Sattara. His principality was created out of the ruins of the immense Mahratta Empire. The last Peishwa (or Chief) of the Mahrattas, Ba-



THE LATE PURTAUB SINGH, RAJAH OF SATTARA.

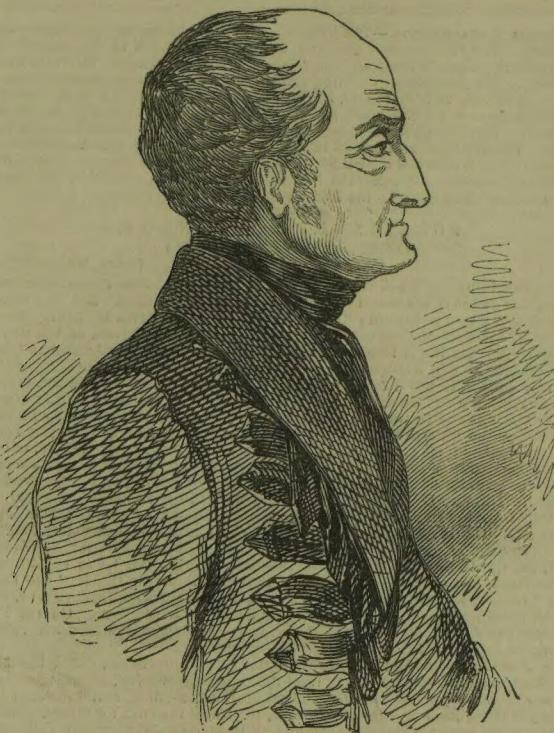
jee Roa, was deposed for his treachery to us in rising in the rear of our army in the Pindaree War. Mr. Elphinstone, who had the management of a series of transactions which would require a volume to explain, "conceived that the apparent extinction of Mahratta nationality consequent on the Peishwa's removal, together with the loss of all employments under a native Government, might lead to serious troubles." Some semblance of a native power was, therefore, to be preserved, and it was resolved to put over a portion of the Peishwa's territory a Rajah. Mr. Elphinstone's instructions left him the option of giving the Prince a "Jaghire," that is a rent-charge on a portion of land, or a small sovereignty. The latter course was chosen, and this was the origin of the Rajah of Sattara. He was created by the charity of an English Commissioner; "the northern districts of the old territory becoming our province of Candeish, the western that of the Concan, the southern that of the 'South Mahratta country,' and a certain district round the old seat of Sattara being constituted by the skilful hands of Mr. Elphinstone into a pretty principality for the new Rajah; while, of the mighty Peishwa of the Mahrattas, there survived nothing but his Highness' state saddle of crimson and gold, which may be seen any day in Leadenhall-street."

Under the stipulations of this treaty, the country forming the Sattara dominions was to remain under the management of British officers, to be gradually transferred to the Rajah's management, who was bound to conform generally to the advice of the British Residents. The British Government charged itself with the defence of his territory, and the Rajah's military force was entirely regulated by the will of the East India Company. One of the fundamental conditions of the agreement, on the part of the Rajah, was the renunciation of all intercourse, with foreign Powers. A departure from this course formed the grounds upon which the Rajah was deposed by the Indian Government, about eight years since, when he was removed to Benares as a state prisoner, and remained there until the time of his death.

The charges against him were conspiracy with the authorities of Goa, and tampering with the fidelity of the native troops. The investigations were endless; but they never took the form of an open trial. His advocates maintain that all the proofs against him were fabricated, that he was the victim of a plot got up to please the Bombay Government. Certain it is that many very eminent men believed him innocent; but in a Government like that of India, it is almost impossible to retrace a step once taken. The Rajah might have been guiltless, and yet it might have been dangerous for the Government to acknowledge it. On the whole, the following summary places the question in a position that can be understood if not approved. "A creature entirely of our own construction was placed, in pursuance of our own views, on a subordinate throne, to which he had not the smallest claim, but where his demeanour was of extreme importance. He represented, in



COD-FISHING OFF THE DOGGERBANK.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE LATE SIR CHARLES DALBIAC.

some sort, the ancient head of the Mahratta nation, and thus possessed an influence greater than that of far more formidable Powers. The Government of India were imperatively bound to exercise the keenest surveillance over the actions of a Prince whose folly might plunge into war the whole dominions intrusted to their care. The Rajah of Sattara was not like the Rajah of Kolaba or the Rajah of Cochin, who might perhaps have been harmlessly indulged in some of those intrigues without which no Asiatic can exist. He was

bound to be as much beyond suspicion as beyond crime, and if it was for the interest of those who made him that he should receive a gratuitous pension of one lac of rupees in the north-east, instead of ten in the south-west, his complaints could surely not have taken that particular form which has been given them. That he was innocent of any very serious crime may possibly have been true; but it is equally true that he was visited with no very serious punishment. His worst fare at our hands was better than his best fare at any others. At a period when the peace of the Peninsula was most critically jeopardised, he did undeniably conduct himself in such a manner, to say the least, as gave reasonable grounds for alarm; and he was removed from a position where he had the opportunities of infinite mischief to one where little was denied him but the power which he was apparently abusing. Misconceived and misjudged, the Rajah may possibly have been; but to speak of 'dethroning an independent Prince,' or 'oppressing an ancient ally,' is to give a colouring to his fate which it could never have borne, even if every allegation of his agents had been found to be true."

The late Rajah has left no children, and his brother now enjoys the sovereignty of Sattara without any rival to dispute his title. He, too, is childless, and his dominions are likely to lapse in a short time once more into the dominions of the Hon. Company.

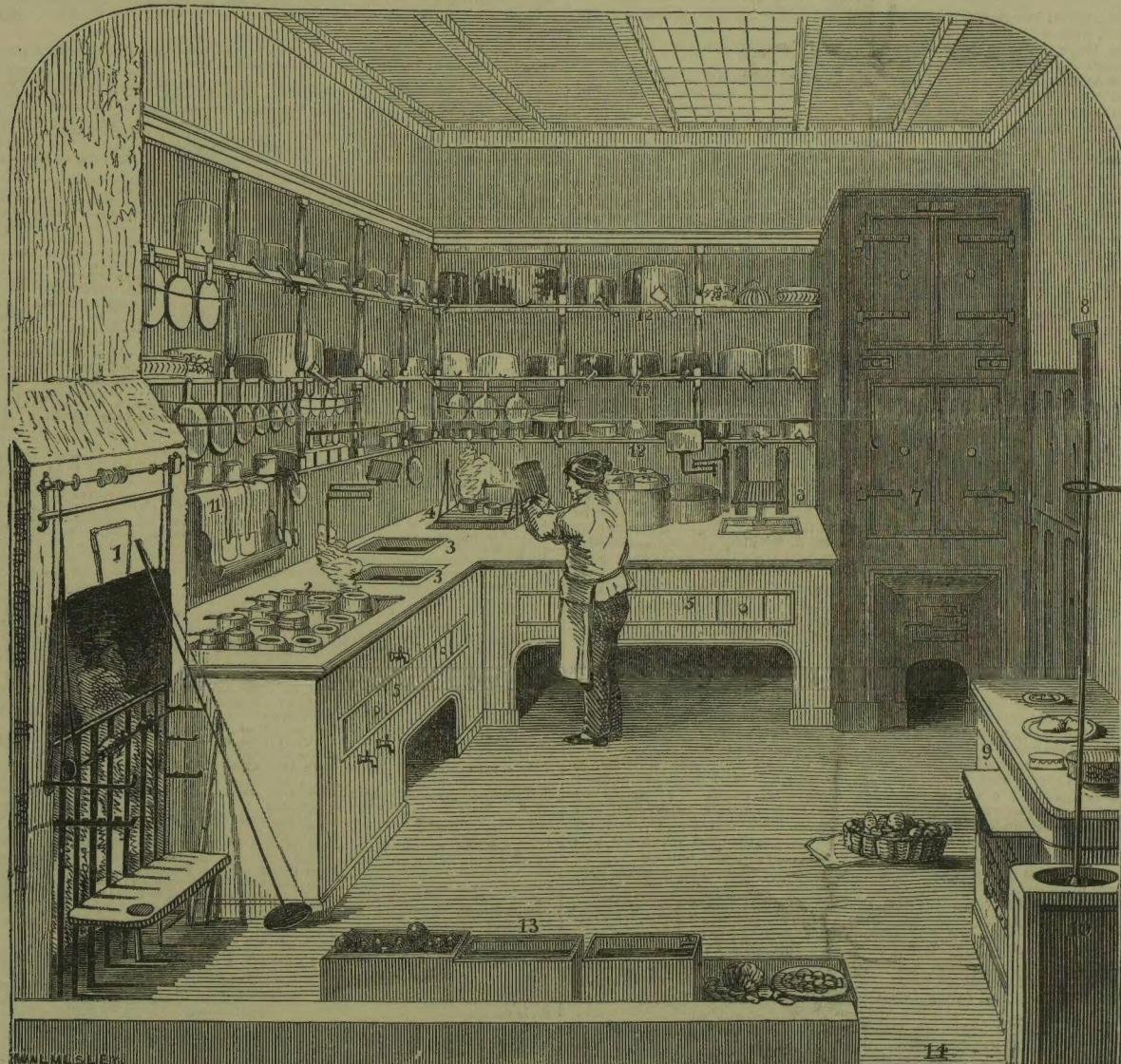
## SIR CHARLES DALBIAC.

THIS eminent officer was the eldest son of the late Charles Dalbiac, Esq., of Hungerford Park, Berkshire. He was born in 1776, and entered the army as a Cornet of the Fourth Dragoons, in 1793. Passing through the various grades of the British service, he became a Lieutenant-General in June, 1838. He acted with the only regiment in which he ever held a commission during the campaign of 1809, and was at the battle of Talavera. He and his dragoons were also among the most renowned at Los Santos, Llerena, and Salamanca; his regiment, for its gallantry, bears "Salamanca" on its standards. From 1822 to 1824, General Dalbiac held the command of the northern district of Goujerat, in Bombay. In 1831 he was knighted, and the same year he presided at the Court Martial held at Bristol after the riots. Sir Charles represented Ripon in Parliament from 1835 to 1837. He had married in 1805 Miss Dalton, the eldest daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Skenning Hall, Yorkshire, by whom he had an only child, Susanna Stephanie, married the 29th December, 1836, to the present Duke of Roxburgh. Sir Charles died on the 8th instant, at his chambers in the Albany.

## SOYER'S MINIATURE KITCHEN.

THIS commodious and compact Kitchen has been fitted up on board the *Guadaluver* steam-vessel (which lately left Liverpool for the Spanish Main), by Messrs. Bramah Prestage, 124, Piccadilly, under the superintendence of M. Soyer, of the Reform Club. Like all similar contrivances by M. Soyer, the present one combines great economy of space with the most methodical arrangement; since it affords every possible convenience for cooking large dinners if required, and without confusion, in the small space of eight feet by seventeen long.

The accompanying Illustration shows the interior; the figures aiding the understanding of the plan.



SOYER'S MINIATURE KITCHEN.

1.—On the left hand side of the wood-cut is the roasting fireplace, with vertical bars, smoke-jack, dripping-pan, and spits; there is, also, a small screen, with sliding doors and open shelves of iron, which is not shown in the Cut.

2.—Shows a Bainmarie-pot, for keeping sauces and soups quite hot, in boiling water; this is heated by steam introduced in the double copper pan, in which eight Bainmarie saucepans are fastened in a plate of copper, with holes the size of the several pans, which also prevent the water from upsetting by the motion of the boat: taps, for letting the steam out, and for hot and cold water, are fixed in several parts of the apparatus.

3.—Two charcoal stoves, around which is white tiling, giving it a very clean appearance.

4.—Is also a charcoal stove, showing a moveable balance grating to be used for each stove, in case of rough weather, to keep the saucepan always on the level, notwithstanding the ship's motion.

5.—Charcoal stove drawers and ventilators, also to receive hot ashes.

6.—The hot plate and gridiron, which may, by a simple contrivance, be removed at any distance from the coal fire, by having two pins at the end of it, which go into holes made through the uprights fixed into the hot plate.

7.—The oven and hot closet above, where bread, all kinds of pastry, meat, poultry, and game can be baked; these latter are, however, preferable when roasted.

8.—The pounding pestle and mortar.

9.—The Kitchen table, with sliding shelves, to pass soups and sauces; with store closets underneath.

10.—Small cupboard under the mortar, for sugar, and other condiments.

11.—Block-tin spoon drainer.

12.—Shelves for saucepans, which are kept in their places by fixed blocks of wood to the shelves for each.

Near No. 12, are two steamer pans; one with four divisions inside for potatoes, and other vegetables; the next is flatter, for meat and puddings—eaten dish, provided it is well cleaned after using; above, is a screen reflector, to avoid the heat from the fire of the gridiron. The black lines between the small pillars represent bands of india-rubber to prevent the rattling of the covers.

13.—Boxes for vegetables.

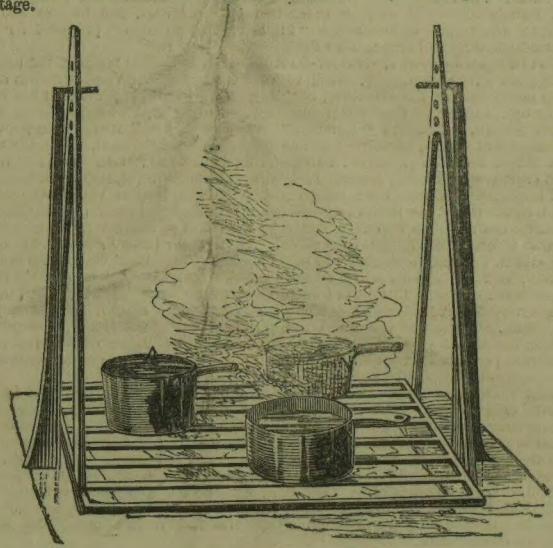
14.—Door leading to the deck, by the side of which are several rows of hooks, covered over, to hang up meat, game, and poultry.

Every block and stewpan is numbered, so that they are always in their proper places; all the ironwork is kept bright, by rubbing a little fat once a week. The Kitchen is well ventilated, and fire-proof. Similar apparatus could be applied to any large vessel; and a nobleman's yacht, if fitted up like the above, would be a luxury; for it often happens that kitchen room is too confined for the sake of

the chief cabin. For vessels of less importance, many things might be omitted to reduce the expense.

With the above Kitchen, if there were few persons on board, the whole of the cooking may be done with one charcoal stove, and the joints baked in the oven. The grate is also made to be reduced in width if required.

A very elegant dinner for one hundred persons may easily be prepared in this Kitchen. The apparatus may also be applied to any middling-sized house or cottage.



MOVEABLE BALANCE GRATING.

## THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Continued from page 387.)

AFTER Reinhard had read the letter which informed him of his appointment by the Prince to an official post, he announced that he must set off to the city early in the morning, but that he should soon return. Lorle slept not a wink through the whole night; she imagined all sorts of things about his sudden journey. Reinhard might have pacified her mind by a single word, if he would, but he never thought of it.

It was now as still and quiet in the Linden Tree as it used to be formerly. Though Reinhard had latterly played much fewer of his mad pranks than formerly, yet still he made noise enough in the house. Everything now fell into its old course, and hardly anybody thought of him who was gone. How rapidly does the stream of life close behind a person who steps out of his circle! Lorle alone cherished fondly the remembrance of Reinhard day and night. If she had formerly been constantly affectionate and kind towards her parents, and every one in the family, she was now doubly so; she wished always to do everything, and to wait upon every one. Nobody knew why she did so, nor did any one trouble themselves much about it; Lorle, however, did this as an atonement from the innermost of her heart, because she had severed herself from her own family, and soon would leave them altogether; now, therefore, while it was in her power, she wished to do them all the kindness that she could.

Reinhard, in the city, accepted his appointment with all possible zeal, and when the Sub-Librarian expressed his astonishment at this, he replied,

"I will confess to you that I am betrothed to Lorle."

"Indeed?" exclaimed the Sub-Librarian slowly; astonishment and sorrow

were expressed on his countenance. "If she had married either of us, and had allowed herself to be lifted out of her own sphere, it ought to have been me; me only. Yes, you may laugh, but I am the one who understands her; you are far too wild; you ought, properly, not to marry. Has her father then given his consent?"

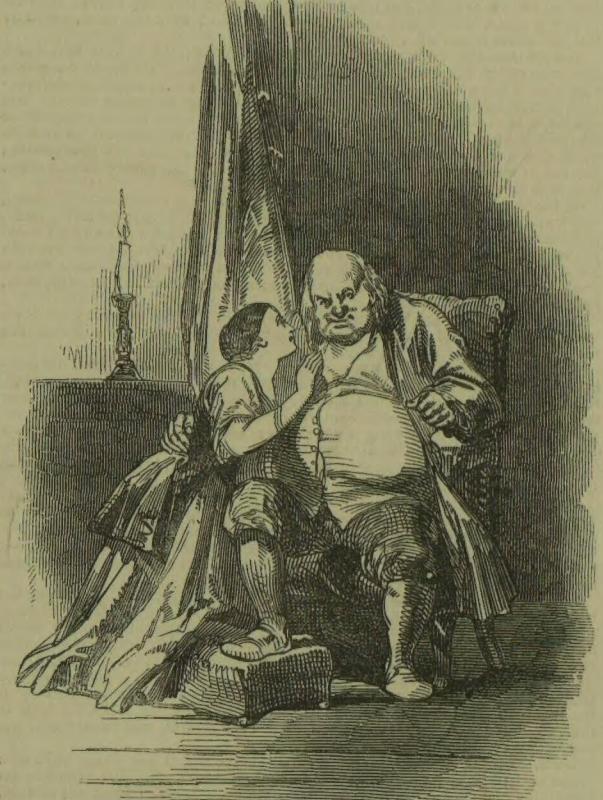
"No."

"O, then there is still a hope left that she will have neither of us," said the Sub-Librarian.

Reinhard did not leave the place until he had received the certificate of his nomination. The morning after this was signed and sealed, he said to himself on his awaking, "Good morning, Mr. Inspector with the title of Professor: have you slept well? Have you then let them put a collar about your neck, too, you that were so well off when you were running about just at your own pleasure?" When he stood before the glass, he made a low bow, and said very politely—"Your servant, Mr. Professor! your most obedient servant."

After this he delighted himself with the thought of how altered things were with him now, when he should appear again before the Landlord of the Linden Tree to woo his daughter, and how happy this would make her.

He soon packed up his lay figure and some old silks that he had bought for the painting of his draperies, and rolled back to the village where his love dwelt.

CHAPTER V.  
ONLY BE QUIET."

DURING this journey, a thought occurred which made Reinhard's cheeks burn with an unusual glow. He had just left the circles of what might be called "carpeted existence;" he had immediately become aware of a something peculiarly agreeable in this refined world; in the charm diffused by the play of lively spirits; in the sentimental music, and the sparkling coruscations of wit; and all this far removed from the rude reality belonging to the narrow inclosure of common tradesman life. He had hitherto hastily combated against the longing for these pleasures; it came now again in another shape, and showed to him that Lorle never would be able to understand this freedom of life, and that she would ever stand far removed from the whole of his artistic mode of thought; he should be in his own house a stranger—with all his best wishes a stranger.

That was a drop of bad blood in Reinhard, and it made his cheeks crimson.

He soon abandoned the idea of educating Lorle by degrees to this mode of life, and he exclaimed, almost aloud, "No; she shall continue the fresh child of nature, amid the frippery of the city; she requires no other world; I am the world to her. He begged her pardon because his thoughts had only for one moment removed her from herself.

Those long intervals which have to be passed through between one critical point of life and another have both their good and their evil to an excitable temperament; they often curb the intoxicating bliss of the feeling, and they step in as peace-makers in easily-aroused dissensions.

Reinhard drove on as carelessly as if this were not the most decided path of life; even his longings were clear and peaceful. He left his luggage at the neighbouring town, and hastened along the path through the wood to the village. As he approached the place, the vehement fire of love began again to flame up within him: with a violently beating heart he rushed to the house. Bärbel stood at the door, and offered him her hard hand.

"You are soon come back again," said she; "I did not expect it."

Reinhard could not make any reply; he wished to speak his first word to Lorle: he hastened up the steps, but nobody was at home. Lorle was, as Bärbel related, gone with her parents to the neighbouring town, from which Reinhard had just come.

It was a difficult task to have to wait for hours with the news of his good fortune on his lips.

Without waiting long, Reinhard again set out to meet them on their way home; but after he had walked for an hour along the road through the wood, it occurred to him that while he was walking along there so full of thought the little carriage in which they were gone might have returned with them on the high-road along the valley; he, therefore, quietly turned round and walked back again, but he found them not yet arrived. An inexpressible anguish tormented him as he thought that perhaps Lorle had been forcibly separated from him; her parents had taken her to the city, and he could not but confess that he had deserved this on account of his doubt; on the other hand his confidence in Lorle's fidelity to him assured him, and, as it was now night, it seemed to him as if the picture upon the easel beamed out of the canvas; he brought in lights and now again contemplated the picture after a period of absence. He was astonished at what he had done; he had here succeeded in representing what another, a mightier than himself, had created.

Reinhard took his guitar and began to play and sing, but he soon left off again; at length he lay down upon his bed drest as he was; he wished that very night to speak to his beloved and not to lose a single hour of happiness. He, however, fell asleep; the family returned late in the night.

The mother went to bed; the father sat in his little inner parlour to read the newspapers which he had brought with him, and Lorle, spite of all warnings, kept finding something or other to do. At length she came timidly up to her father in the little inner-room and said, "Father, I have a favour to ask."

"Be quiet; what do you want?"

Lorie laid her hand on the shoulder of her father and whispered into his ear with a trembling voice, "Mr. Reinhard loves me and I love him, and he wishes to have me, and I wish to have him and nobody else in the whole world."

"Indeed? and that you two have been planning between yourselves?" said the Host.

"Yes."

"Be quiet; now do you go to bed; there will be time enough to-morrow to talk about this."

No begging and beseeching of Lorie's availed anything; she could get no other answer.

When the Landlord of the Linden Tree, according to his usual custom, took a survey of the whole house, he found Reinhard's chamber door half open; he shut it quickly and turned the key in the lock on the outside; Reinhard was locked in.

In the morning Lorie was awakened early by her father, and when she came down he said, "Do you go immediately to the Valley Mill and stop there till I come?"

Lorie was obliged to obey; she knew very well that there was no use in expostulation; she dared not go up stairs again, and immediately got ready to set out.

The Landlord walked about, and quarrelled with Stephan and all of them because they none of them had such a sleepless night as himself. At length, he sate himself down in the little inner room, and read the prices of corn in the various papers; yet, spite of the high prices, his lips were compressed, and he drummed with his feet in anger on the floor.

They heard now upstairs a violent knocking, and that reminded the Host that he had locked Reinhard in; he commanded Bärbel to release him, and thus he was spared the speaking out his mind to the Painter at once. Reinhard came up to the Landlord, extending both his arms; the old man, however, sate perfectly still, and, holding his paper with both his hands, looked over it, and said—

"So, you are here again, are you?"

"And I hope at home," returned Reinhard.

"Be quiet; what I have to say to you is this, pack up your things, and be off with you, in heaven's name."

"And Lorie?" asked Reinhard, agitated.

"I shall soon bring her to rights," replied the Host; "that is my business; nobody has anything to do with that."

"I shall not leave the house," said Reinhard, "until Lorie herself has told me that I must go."

"Indeed! That is the way you gentlemen out of the city do, is it? I can set things to rights. Do you understand?" said the Host, rising up.

"I did not expect this degree of peasant-pride from you," remarked Reinhard.

The old man breathed with angry vehemence, clenched both his fists, and silently surveyed Reinhard from top to toe, as if he would have said "Who would have thought it? Am I the man with whom people talk in this way?"

Reinhard shook his head, and said, at length, "You used to be a sensible man; why are you now so angry; what harm have I done you?"

These calm words did not fail of producing their effect, and the Landlord said, in a tremulous voice, "Indeed? and to steal away my child, my only daughter?"

"Lorie shall speak. Where is she?" asked Reinhard.

"Lorie is not here as long as you are here," said the Landlord. After a little while, however, when he had noticed the deep distress which was expressed on Reinhard's countenance, he continued—

"But I can tell you where the girl is; she is at the Valley Mill."

"I promise you," said Reinhard quickly, "not to speak one word to her without your knowledge."

"I believe that you have hitherto acted as an honest man: and now I must go to the field," said he more composedly.

In the evening, Reinhard related to the father how he merely had got a situation out of love to Lorie, and how he would make her eternally happy. The old man was silent, and looked attentively at Reinhard over the glass, which he was just about to put to his lips.

The old man went always grumbling about the house; and he even had, which otherwise never happened, little quarrels with his wife. He would have been very glad if she would resolutely have fallen upon him with beggings and prayings, that he might have come to a clear understanding about the matter. But she made, as they say, "no bother about it;" she would not be made responsible for the thing hereafter, and besides this she was now too much cut up with the thought of her child going so far away from her among quite new connections; she was so weary with anxiety and thinking that she sate herself down to rest, now here now there, wherever she could find a seat.

On the third day the Landlord went to Reinhard in his room, seated himself, and for a long time was silent: at length he began:—"I have made up my mind. It is like cutting a piece out of my own heart to let my child go so far off; and yet what is to be done? I make you therefore this proposal; I will send my Lorie to the convent school for twelve months, and there she shall learn what is necessary for city life; and if you are then in the same mind as now, why, then, let it be in God's name."

Reinhard opposed, and assured the father that it was not necessary for Lorie to learn anything, and that she would make him happy just as she now was. The old man smiled, and went his way.

Those were happy days for the betrothed. With regard to Reinhard, the making known of his engagement to Lorie caused no difference; she, on the contrary, felt herself much freer; she was always full of delight when one person after another out of the village came to congratulate her; almost everybody had something especially to say in Reinhard's praise; and the only cause of regret was that Lorie was going such a long way off; she made everybody promise, however, that they would come and see her, and lodge, and take a meal with her, if ever they went to the capital.

Several little peculiarities in Lorie now showed themselves. She would scarcely ever lean upon Reinhard's arm, as she went through the village; but as soon as she was out of it, she herself took it, and leapt and sang for joy. Nothing would induce her to take a walk with Reinhard in the week-days, but when Sunday evening came, then was she ready; this was according to village manners, and by this she was guided.

One subject there was which occasioned a great deal of discussion between the father and Reinhard. The young man wished to be married early in autumn; he could not any longer remain merely the worder; he did not wish to cherish his longing for months and years; and, on the other hand, the father would not consent to have affairs hurried in that manner. The women of the house, however, knew that he would be obliged to yield; and, for that reason, the mother gave out webs of yarn to be woven by all the weavers in the neighbourhood, and sewing to be done by all seamstresses, while the sister of the Sub-Librarian, to whom an exact measure was sent, was employed to get town-made dresses in readiness for Lorie.

Lorie, during this time, would not leave undone any of her house-work or a single duty; nay, in fact, she was more industrious than ever, she wished to get everything in order, and thus to leave them; she was like an honourable servant, who before she leaves her place would, of her own free will, clean and put in perfect order the whole house from top to bottom. Reinhard was obliged to let her have her own way, and for this reason, she was always full of life and spirit for the evening walk.

It was over quaking-grass and hare-bells that Lorie shed her first tears in these days of their courtship. The lovers were walking together across a meadow, and Reinhard gathered of these flowers to show Lorie the wonderful construction of the quaking-grass and the fine proportions of the hare-bell; "It belongs to the most beautiful things which one can see," were the words with which he ended his long explanation.

"But it is only grass!" returned Lorie; and Reinhard exclaimed, with violence—"How can you say anything so stupid after I have been talking to you for a quarter of an hour about it?"

Large tears flowed forth from Lorie's eyes; Reinhard tried to pacify her, and yet at the same time he was very much annoyed, for he forgot that it is only he who has long studied the rarity and the beauty of ornamental plants, that is able to feel great pleasure in the simply beautiful construction of a grass.

This evening left a melancholy impression on Lorie's soul; she did not at all blame Reinhard, but she was angry with herself; she appeared to herself so horribly stupid; and often when Reinhard asked her something, she was terrified, and yet she could not tell a falsehood by pretending sympathy and knowledge where she had none. But love overcame all. Lorie determined to be very attentive when Reinhard said anything, because he was much cleverer than she was. Thus by degrees Lorie lost again her timidity, and was the merry child that she had been before.

(To be Continued.)

## THE THEATRES.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

After a very neatly-written piece, "Le Chef-d'œuvre Inconnu," in which M. Féchner appears to even greater advantage than before, the original of the "Roused Lion" now playing at the Haymarket, was produced, under the title of "Le Reveil du Lion." The English version has very closely followed the original; but the view taken of the two principal characters—the old gentleman and the retired ballet-dancer—is entirely different. We will not say that one interpretation is better than the other, for each are excellent in their way, and admirably conceived with regard to the different sentiments of the audience. The lady who plays *Mademoiselle, the danseuse*, does not betray her former profession in the amusing manner of Mrs. Keeley, but is, nevertheless, highly diverting, in her curious costume of the Empire and punctilious demeanour. M. Cartigny, who plays the *Lion*, acted admirably. We had some notions, before the piece, that the part would not be altogether suited to him; but he gave every nuance of the character with the nicest truth and discrimination. The audience entered fully into the spirit of this well-constructed comedy-vaudeville, laughing heartily throughout; and applauded it very earnestly at the conclusion. We can recommend our readers to see it, if performed again.

### LYCEUM.

We are happy to record another success at this well-conducted theatre, in the shape of a drama in one act—for it has higher pretensions than a vaudeville—brought out here on Monday evening. It is not altogether an original piece, but is a very clever translation of "Tiridate," an effective piece which is always played with favour at the French theatres, and has been represented more than once at the St. James's. The piece has been anglicised by Mr. Oxenford, and admirably done; not being a mere copy, but all the characters and incidents are adapted to English manners—the heroine of the original piece, *Damesnil* the actress, being here changed to the celebrated and beautiful *Mrs. Bracegirdle*. The plot is thus made out:—*Esneur Steadfast* (Mr. Frank Mathews) is a very grave lawyer, of decidedly anti-theatrical principles, living at Banbury, but brought up to town by the horrifying intelligence that his son, *David Steadfast* (Mr. Parsons), has fallen madly in love with *Mrs. Bracegirdle* (Mrs. Stirling), the actress.

He seeks an interview with her, and finds her so charming, so very kind-hearted and good, that the old gentleman is quite won over; at the same time, the kind-hearted actress promises to see his son, and cure him of his foolish passion. An interview is effected, and *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, assuming strange and coarse manners, as well as exposing certain secrets of the *cuisines*, contrives to disgust him; but drives him almost distracted, at being thus disenchanted. Indeed, so great is his despair, that the poor father goes once more to the actress, and begs her interference. The good-natured *artiste* finds, by a chance, that *David* is the author of a tragedy which has been sent to the theatre for acceptance. She astonishes him, by rehearsing an entire scene, in the midst of which she is suddenly summoned to appear in Lee's *Alexander the Great* on the real stage. The old man is cured of his hatred of the theatres and begins to feel proud of his son's talents: some excellent advice is given to him by *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, and the curtain falls, leaving all the *dramatis personae*, happy and contented enough, without the conventional *dénouement* of a marriage. It is long since we have seen so agreeable a piece and the excellent manner in which it was acted throughout, contributed no less to its success than to the gratification of the audience. The principal character is greatly improved upon that of the original piece. The writing is elegant and sparkling: and Mrs. Stirling did full justice to the author in delivering it. She played with remarkable animation and tact,—giving the different phases of character, under which she has to appear, with the nicest judgment. Her delivery of the stilted tragedy speeches was admirable. Mr. Frank Mathews was highly diverting as the old Banbury lawyer. It is needless to say, that, being at the Lyceum, the *mise en scène* was unexceptional. The applause, hearty throughout the piece, was doubled when the curtain fell; and *Mrs. Stirling* was complimented by a loud and general call.

### WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The usual performance of a comedy from Terence, by the Westminster scholars, took place on Monday, when the "Adelphi" was acted, the representation taking place in the great dormitory, where a capital stage was erected, with some admirably effective scenery and appropriate costumes. There were many ladies present, for which reason we must protest against the taste that chose the comedy, since nothing can be more disgusting than many of the passages. If the ladies did not understand Latin they derived but little pleasure from the performance; if they did, the sooner they had left the theatre the better.

### THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

The usual performance of a comedy from Terence, by the Westminster scholars, took place on Monday, when the "Adelphi" was acted, the representation taking place in the great dormitory, where a capital stage was erected, with some admirably effective scenery and appropriate costumes. There were many ladies present, for which reason we must protest against the taste that chose the comedy, since nothing can be more disgusting than many of the passages. If the ladies did not understand Latin they derived but little pleasure from the performance; if they did, the sooner they had left the theatre the better.

The characters in the play were cast as follows:—*Meio*, N. R. Smart; *Demea*, H. Vaughan Williams; *Sannio*, J. R. Armitstead; *Eschines*, R. G. H. Somerset; *Syrus*, H. R. Barker; *Clesiphon*, R. Burton; *Sosrato*, H. Clapcott; *Canthara*, W. D. Somerville; *Geta*, H. D. Nicholson; *Hevio*, F. H. Forshall; *Dromo*, T. B. Connell. *Mutes*:—*Tibicina*, W. H. Horne; *Parmeno*, F. W. Stokes.

Distinctions are almost invidious, for every one did his utmost to contribute to the success of the entertainment, which seemed to give great delight to a very crowded house. At the conclusion of the piece, the band of the Guards struck up "God save the Queen." The curtain again rose, and disclosed the whole force of the company with the most pleasing effect, from the grouping of the figures, the contrast of colours, and the classical, varied, and elegant dresses of the performers.

With the exception of the two theatres just mentioned, none have produced any novelties during the week; but all their departments are in full work, preparing for Christmas.

At *DRURY LANE* the pantomime will be called "Friar Rush, or Harlequin and King Gold"; and *Messrs. Grieve and Telbin* are at work upon some beautiful scenery.

The *LYCEUM* brings out a burlesque, of which the highest expectations are formed, written by Mr. Planché.

The *HAYMARKET* announces an extravaganza, from the pens of *Messrs. A. Beckett and Lemon*.

The *ADELPHI* has a grand fairy spectacle in active preparation, by Mr. Selby, called "The Pearl of the Ocean, or the Prince and the Mermaid," which is to take the place of burlesque, or pantomime.

The *OLYMPIC* has a pantomime, called "The Man in the Moon, or the World of Waggery."

The *PRINCESS'* pantomime is by Mr. G. H. Rodwell.

The *ASTLEY'S* Christmas entertainment is founded on "The Adventures of Dr. Syntax," a good equestrian subject, if properly treated.

All the theatres, indeed, are putting forth their powers: indeed, it is wonderful to think upon the crowds of remarkable individuals who are to be kicked and knocked down, shot out of guns, tumbled through traps, temporarily killed, and otherwise marvelously ill treated, on the stage, on "Boxing Night." We shall endeavour, next week, to give, in anticipation, an outline of their principal scenes and effects.

## MUSIC.

### SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

At the fourth Concert, given at Erat's Harp Saloon, in Berners-street, on Monday last, the scheme opened with Beethoven's Sonata in A, dedicated to Kreutzer, which was played by Miss Clara Sterling (piano), and Mr. A. Streather (violin). Miss Sterling, who débuted, kept the room half an hour in suspense by arriving late, and the concert was commenced with a MS. duet by Brinley Richards, the words, "Oh! sweet and beautiful is night," by L. E. L. The duo, which is in E Flat, is a graceful composition; it was sung by Miss Solomon, who wants refinement, and Mr. W. H. Seguin. Two songs, composed and accompanied by Mr. C. E. Horsley, were sung, with good taste, by Miss Duval, who insured for the second "To Thee" a demand for its repetition. The first part terminated with Mr. James Calkin's clever Quartet No. 2, in D Minor, originally written for Mori, executed by *Messrs. J. Day, A. Streather, R. Hughes, and W. L. Phillips*. The larghetto cantabile is a beautiful movement; the allegro might have gone better.

The second part began with Lindsay Sloper's duet in E Minor, for two pianofortes—a brilliant work, and brilliantly played by the clever composer and Mr. F. B. Jenson. After a duo of a dramatic nature, by C. E. Stephens, sung by Mr. W. Seguin, came one of Kücken's popular airs, "The Mother's Song," given by Miss Cubitt, with such effect as to command an encore. After Mozart's Quartet in C, No. 6, the Concert finished with a very dreary and unmeaning trio, called "Complaint," by Leonhart, sung by the Misses Solomon, Cubitt, and Duval. Mr. W. C. Macfarren was the Director of the evening, and Mr. Brinley Richards the accompanist. The fifth Concert will take place on the 27th. On Thursday morning, there was a trial of new works at the Hanover-square Rooms, with full orchestra.

The vocal pieces consisted of a flowing duet for bass and soprano, by Mr. B. Richards; sung by Miss Williams and Mr. Ferrari; a nicely-harmonised song, by Mr. Stephens; and others of an ordinary degree of merit. We were pleased with parts of two overtures, by Mr. J. Thomas and Mr. A. Mitchell. A symphony in E Flat, by Mr. Baly, evidently formed after the model of Mozart, and containing phrases of melody similar to this great master, was the most successful production of the programme. The trio was particularly graceful, and smoothly introduced; and the florid counterpoint of the finale evinced a vigorous handling of good materials.

We commend the British Musicians to renew these trials with a full orchestra, and to encourage attempts at a higher character of vocal composition. Ballads and canzonets can always find a place in the chamber, and it is a waste of time and means to employ the resources of an orchestra for such trifles. The trial was under the direction of Mr. A. Nicholson; Mr. F. E. Eames being the Leader of a band, comprising seventeen first and second violins, six tenors, eight violoncellos and double-basses, with the usual complement of wind instruments.

MR. BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE MAID OF HONOUR."—Rehearsals have taken place daily of this new work, which is announced to be produced on Monday next. The *libretto* is by Mr. E. Fitzball. Miss Birch will make her first appearance on an English stage in the principal part. Mrs. Weiss will also make her *début* on this occasion as *Queen Elizabeth*. A third *débutante* in the same opera will be Miss Miran, whose contralto voice, it is anticipated, will create a sensation; she is a sister of Miss Laura Addison, of Sadler's Wells Theatre. Mrs. Reeves has a prominent part as the tenor, and *Messrs. Weiss* and *Whitworth* are included in the cast. Great pains have been taken with the *mise en scène*, *Flanché's* historical knowledge having been consulted for the opera. Mr. Willmott was expressly engaged by M. Jullien to arrange the stage business. "Lucia," with *Dorus Gras* and *Reeves*, has been drawing good houses this week.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Friday last, at Exeter Hall, and will be repeated on Tuesday next.

SURREY THEATRE.—The prevailing epidemic has affected the receipts, but Mr. Bunn's activity is only more excited by difficulties, and he has had an English adaptation of Donizetti's "Figlio del Reggimento" prepared for the charming actress and singer, Miss Poole.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. Beale has resigned the post of acting-manager and director, owing to continued illness. Various names have been mentioned as his successor, but, as yet, no official appointment has been made by the lessee.

The season will commence the first week in March, with *Alphonse*, by *J. Bell, J. C. Horsley, R. Rodriguez, A.R.A., Townsend, &c.*

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**W. A. SCRIPPS and SON, GENERAL NEWSPAPER,** AGENTS, 13, SOUTH MOLTON-STREET, BOND-STREET, LONDON, having, from the first, adopted the improved Envelope recommended by the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and finding it has given so much satisfaction to the numerous subscribers to that elegant publication, who have been supplied by them, beg to state that all copies ordered for the future through them will be carefully folded, and enclosed in the LARGE ENVELOPE, so as to prevent creases.—Orders for any of the London, Provincial, or Foreign Newspapers, will receive the most punctual attention. Advertisements received for insertion,

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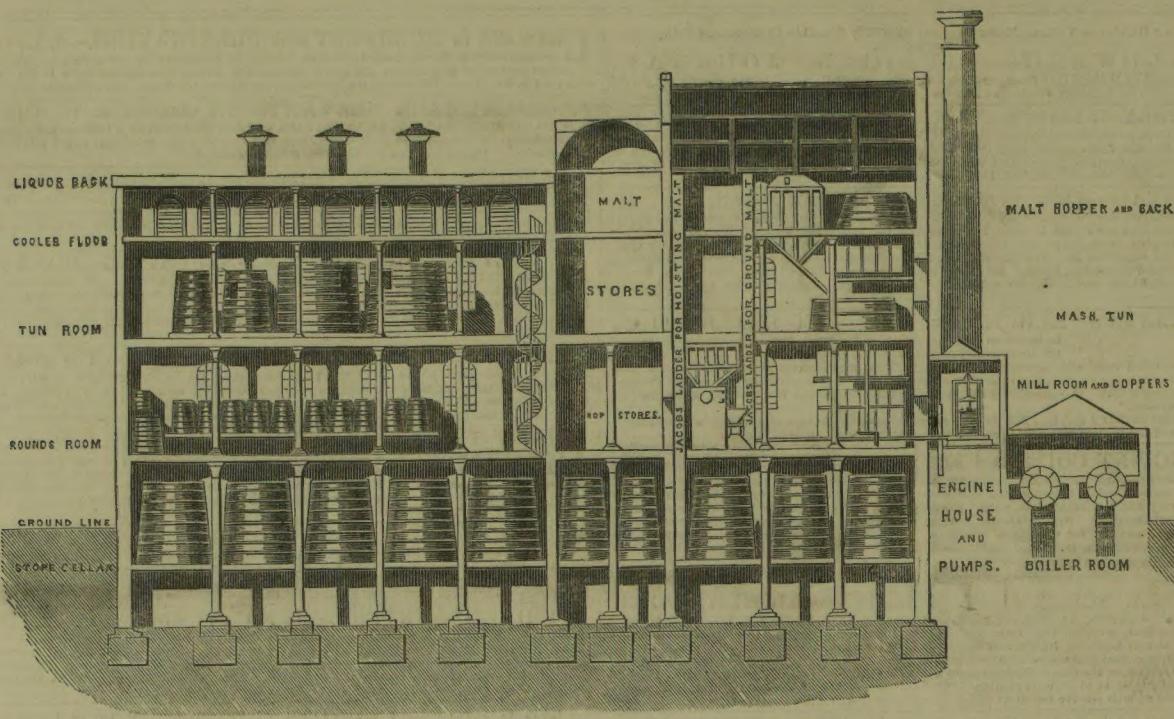
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THE ST. GEORGE'S BREWERY, WHITECHAPEL.

## THE ST. GEORGE'S BREWERY.

We present our readers with an Engraving of the interior of a new model building, called the St. George's Brewery, lately erected in Church-street,

this establishment, that we have judged its sectional details worthy of representation.

On entering the building, at that part which is assigned to the brewing of the malt, we are struck with the absence of that mass of machinery which is generally employed in breweries, with its usual concomitant noise. Perfect quiet pervades the building, although every part of the process may be in full operation; and, by a judicious arrangement of signals for the Engineer to direct the power under his charge, one man regulates the whole department with ease; although every operation depends upon him, from the measuring and grinding the malt as received from the maltster, to the mashing, hopping, boiling, &c. Here, also, through the employment of proper means, the temperature of the air is not raised five degrees; although two coppers may be in full work, one of which evaporates at the rate of three hundred gallons per hour.

The cooling and fermenting departments are separated from the above by stores for malt and hops. Here the beer, in its several stages, is drawn off by the force of gravity, instead of being removed, as is usually the case, by pumping; so that, in the last stage through which it passes, the beer becomes perfectly fine, and is so drawn off into the store-vats, in the lowest part of the building.

The cellar is a noble store, 120 feet long, 37 feet wide, and no less than 28 feet high, surrounded by walls 3 feet thick, and covered with a series of brick arches, forming a fire-proof floor, laid with Seyssell Asphalt for the upper part of the building. This Cellar has two rows of iron columns, each column weighing upwards of three tons, and carrying brackets for the support of the girders that bear the store-vats. Vertically on these columns are placed three series of other columns, diminishing in size, as well as sets of iron girders locking together, and bracing from wall to wall, for carrying the upper floors of the building, and the ponderous utensils and plant; the whole surmounted by a water-tank in wrought iron, containing upwards of 32,000 gallons, which forms the roof. By the constant conducting power of these columns, and other arrangements, the temperature of the store-cellars has hitherto stood fixed at 59 degrees.

The Vats are all carried upon strongly-flanged iron girders, and cross longitudinal bearers of iron resting upon the girders extend throughout the length of the building. By these means an immense surface of conducting power is brought into play, for the purpose of conveying the heat, formed by various causes, to the upper floors. Iron spiral staircases are constructed in the building, and great facilities are obtained by them at a small cost of room, while durability and ventilation are amply secured. These are the most striking points connected with the building in the abstract; the improvements in the brewing apparatus are, of course, too technical for general information.

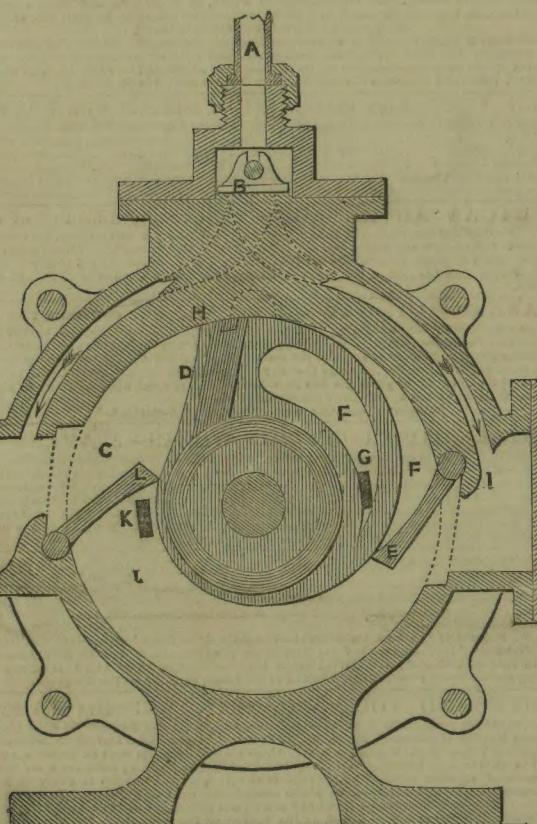
Our Engraving shows the sunk Basement Cellar, containing the store-vats, &c.; the department in the upper floors, shown on the right, is devoted to the brewing; while the various utensils required for fermentation are figured on the left. The Malt and Hop Stores are in the centre. On the extreme right are the two Steam Boilers, separated from the main building by the Engine-House and Chimney.

## PIERRET AND MOREL'S ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

We lately gave an illustrated description of a rotary engine by a talented fellow-countryman; and, as the subject is just now exciting a good deal of interest, we have the pleasure of submitting to our readers another of the same rated power, viz.: 4 horses—it is the invention of MM. Pierret and Morel of Paris.

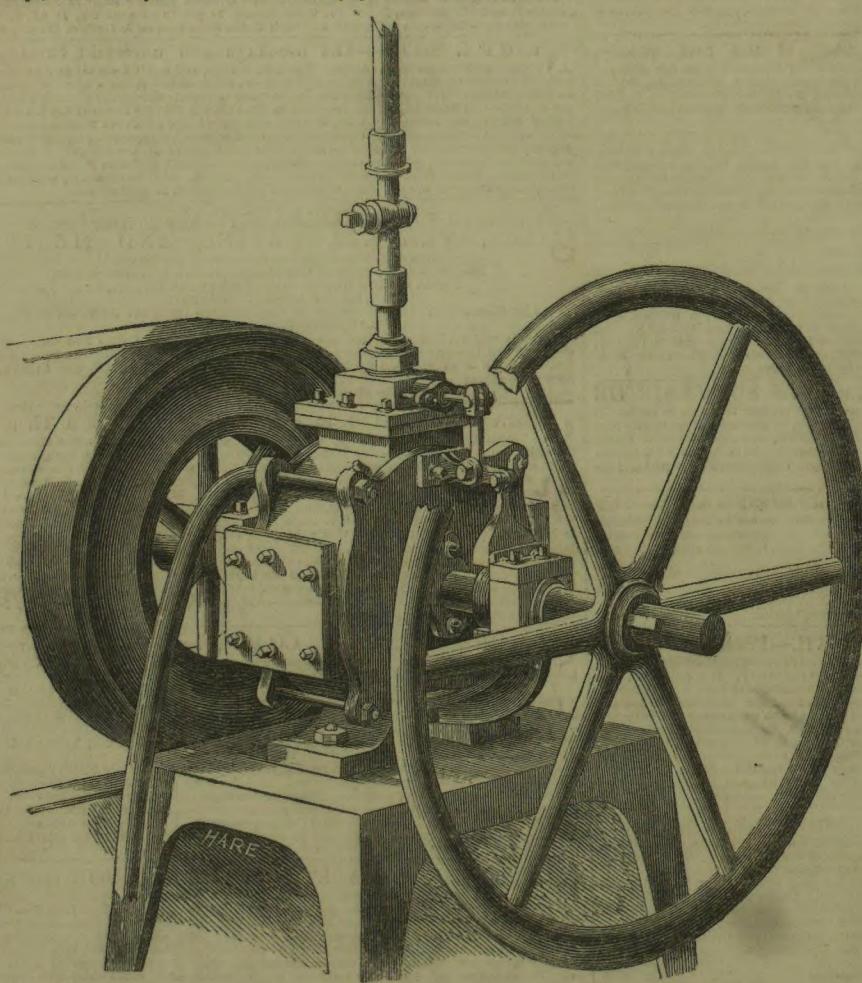
Fig. 1, is an external view of it as seen at work; the *break* in the fly wheel exposes the arrangement for working the slide valve—thus, on the main axle, just inside the plumber block, is an eccentric which gives motion to the crank lever, the upper arm of which is connected with and moves the slide valve in and out at every revolution of the fly-wheel.

Fig. 2 is a section of the interior. The steam enters through the pipe A, and is turned by the slide valve B, alternately into the courses right and left in the direction of the arrows; and, supposing the steam to be now admitted into the chamber C, it would act upon the arm of the piston D, and force it round in the direction of the valve E, at the same time the exhaustion is going on in the chamber FF through the aperture G; but, when the point of the piston H has reached the end of the valve E, that valve is closed, as shown by the dotted lines, but the instant it has passed the point of the valve E, this valve slides up the face of the piston D, and the steam being then admitted at I, renews the pressure on the surface D, at the same time the exhaustion of the chamber J is going on through the opening K, and the piston is urged on in the direction of the valve L, where the steam is again admitted. This process is repeated at either side at every revolution of the fly-wheel. The waste steam passes off by the bent tube shown in Fig. 1.



INTERIOR OF ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

Whitechapel, by Messrs. John Furze and Co., after the designs of Mr. Charles Humphreys, their surveyor. There are so many points of construction in



ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

## NEW MUSEUM, AT IPSWICH.

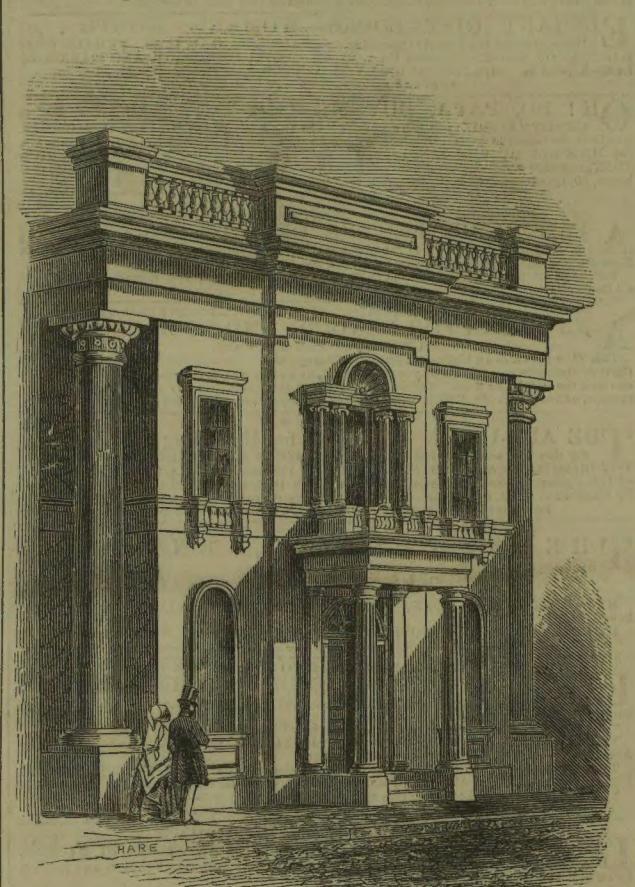
A MUSEUM has just been established in Ipswich, upon a most efficient and liberal principle, and one which we should be glad to see followed in most of the chief towns in the kingdom.

The Institution was first set on foot by Mr. George Ransome, a gentleman resident in the town, who succeeded in collecting around him a number of scientific, influential, and wealthy friends, whose united efforts, it is gratifying to find, are about to be crowned with a degree of success which, in the first instance, could hardly have been anticipated.

The principal intention of this Institution is to provide for the working and humble classes a rational and instructive means of occupation, with the view of inducing them to devote a portion of their limited time to the contemplation of the diversity and beauty of the objects of Nature; and to provide for them a series of popular lectures, which will be illustrated by the specimens contained within the Museum, that they may be induced, not only to see and examine the varied objects which the Institution provides for their observation, but be led to understand their nature, and the wise intention of their diversified forms, and admirable adaptation of means to an end.

It is intended to give the working classes free admission to the Museum on certain days of the week; as well as to lectures on Natural History, and other subjects, which the specimens contained in the Museum will illustrate.

The Institution promises to be one of first-rate character; and, whilst its chief object is the instruction of the working classes of society, the intention is to render it no less attractive to the more educated portion of the community, by its scientific arrangement.



NEW MUSEUM AT IPSWICH.

The Library of the Institution, which is to be used as one of reference, has already received many valuable contributions, to which others are continually being added; and there is every probability of its being, before long, one of great utility and value.

It is also highly gratifying to be able to state that many gentlemen of the highest standing in the scientific and literary world have been pleased to connect themselves with this Institution, as will be seen by the accompanying list of officers:

PATRONS—His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, F.R.S.; Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol, F.R.S.; Right Hon. Earl Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich.

PRESIDENT—Rev. William Kirby, A.M., F.L.S., &c. VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal; Professor E. Forbes, F.R.S.; Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., L.L.D., F.R.S.; Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., &c.; Sir W. Jardine, Bart., F.R.S., Ed.; William Long, Esq.; Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart.; Professor Owen, F.R.S.; Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham, M.P.; Rev. Professor Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., &c.; R. N. Shawe, Esq.; John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.; Right Hon. Lord Thurlow; T. B. Western, Esq.; Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, F.R.S.; Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; William Yarrell, Esq., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S.

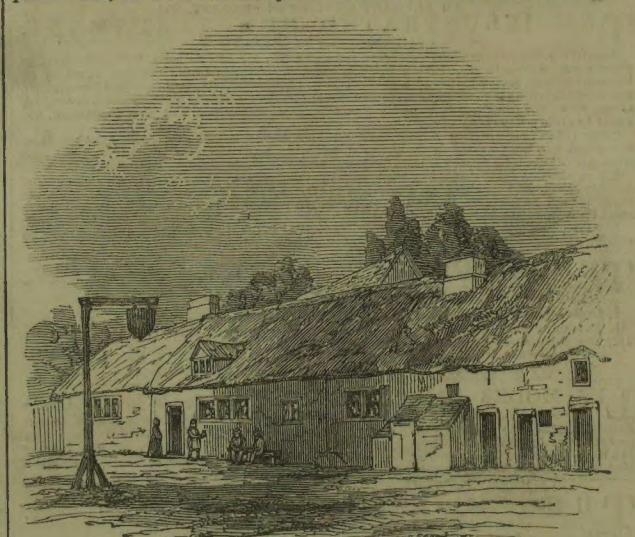
The Institution was opened on Wednesday, in due form; the attendance of patrons was very considerable, and the company were addressed by the Bishop of Norwich, W. Kirby (the President); Mr. Yarrell, &c.

The *façade* of the New Museum is a handsome design by Mr. Fleury, architect, Ipswich: it has a noble portico, and is enriched with a fluted column at the angles, and is crowned with a neat balustrade; the whole neatly executed in stone.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## "THE REVOLUTION HOUSE."

This "relic of the Revolution" is situated at Whittington, near Chesterfield and Dronfield, in Derbyshire; and is celebrated as the place where, in 1688, certain noblemen met to concert measures for overthrowing the Popish Government of James II., and securing the Protestant Establishment by the influence of the Prince of Orange. The persons who met here were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, and a Mr. John D'Arcy; and here they planned those measures which broke out into overt acts at Nottingham. At the time, the cottage was a public-house, called the *Cock and Magpie*: it is now known as the *Cock and Magpie*.



"THE REVOLUTION HOUSE," AT WHITTINGTON.

A room to the right of the doorway is pointed out as the *Plotting Parlour*; and the chair in which the Duke of Devonshire sat has been preserved as a memorial. The property was sold, a short time since: the sum obtained was £735: the purchaser was a stonemason, named Woodhouse, who has, also, long been the landlord of the *Cock and Magpie*.

In 1788, the centennial day was kept up with great pomp. The then Duke of Devonshire, his two brothers, the heads of the Osborne or Duke of Leeds family in behalf of their ancestor, the Earl of Danby, and the Earl of Stamford as representative of the D'Arcys, attended by many hundred gentlemen in carriages and on horseback, and by many thousands of the populace, after hearing a sermon by Dr. Pege, at Whittington Church, and visiting the Revolution Parlour, in grand procession to Chesterfield, where they passed the remainder of the day in patriotic festivity.